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VOL. LX.—NO. 1. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,144

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.



SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Democratic Ticket for Aldermen—Election Thursday, March 25th.

First Ward:
S. L. SMITH.
C. L. SPENCER.

Second Ward:
WM. E. SPRINGER,
JAS. C. MUNDS.

Third Ward:
JAS. F. POST, JR.
OWEN FENNELL.

Fourth Ward:
H. McL. GREEN,
WALTER E. YOPP.

Fifth Ward:
C. R. BRANCH,
W. E. MANN.

Port Almanac—March 23.

Sun Rises	6.00 A M
Sun Sets	6.14 P M
Day's Length	12 h 05 m
High Water at Southport	11.28 A M
High Water at Wilmington	1.11 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., March 23.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 64°; 8 p. m., 67°; maximum, 71°; minimum, 62°; mean, 66°.

Rainfall for the day, .02; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 1.00.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 21.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 18 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina: Threatening weather and showers, with thunder storms; easterly to southerly winds.

OUTLINES.

Two hundred bills were introduced in the Senate yesterday; a resolution was passed calling upon the President for the correspondence between this Government and Spain in regard to the arrest, imprisonment and death of Dr. Ruiz. —— Arlington, Ga., was struck by a cyclone, during which the High School building was blown down; eight scholars were killed and a great many injured, quite a number of whom are not expected to live; two professors were hurt, one of them fatally. —— Speaker Reed will not recognize the Populists as a party, but prefers to recognize them as a part of the Democratic organization. —— The debate on the tariff started in the House yesterday and will continue for three days. —— The steamer Creole, from New Orleans for New York, came across one of the boats, containing six dead bodies, of the ill-fated St. Nazaire. —— At Lawrence, Mass., a six-story building was burned, causing a loss of $100,000; several persons were injured. —— The Ways and Means Committee publishes a detailed statement of the estimated revenue under the new measure for each schedule. —— Rev. Jacob H. Proctor, of the Virginia Methodist Episcopal Conference, died at Petersburg, Va. —— Mill owners in Rhode Island say that business prospects are brighter than for three years past. —— The inquests held over the bodies of the two men who died from injuries received in boxing matches in Philadelphia resulted in the discharge of one of the principals and the holding of the other to await the action of the grand jury. —— Martin, Wise & Fitzhugh, of Paris, Texas, one of the largest and oldest cotton firms in the South, have failed. —— Representatives of the various railroads intersecting the South have decided to form what will be known as the Southeastern Freight Association. —— Russia agrees to guarantee the integrity of the Turkish Empire in return for the cession to her of certain territory. —— The chiefs of the Cretan insurgents declare that nothing but annexation to Greece will satisfy them. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 1½@1¾ per cent., last loan at 1½ per cent., closing offered at 1¾ per cent.; cotton steady—middling 7⅜c; Southern flour was dull and steady—common to fair extra $3 20@3 50, good to choice $3 60@4 00; wheat, spot market moderately active and easier with options closing firm; No. 2 red free on board 89⅜c; corn—spot dull and easier; No. 2 29⅝c at elevator and 30⅝c afloat; rosin dull; strained common to good $1 65@1 68½; spirits turpentine quiet at 29@29½c.

Booms are all right, but when they grow into boomerangs they are not nice things to have around.

Out of the 365,000 coal miners in this country 135,000 are employed in Pennsylvania. This is considerable of an underground colony.

The law must be pretty badly mixed up in Japan, too. Out of the 26,965 books published in that country last year, 4,830 were law books.

VOLUME SIXTY.

With this number THE STAR enters upon its sixtieth volume, having been continuously and consecutively published during the period of twenty-nine and a half years under the same management.

It is a matter of some pride that in all the mutations of fortune, whether in victory or defeat, THE STAR has ever retained the confidence of the people, who always know where to find it, and it is a matter of some gratification, too, that notwithstanding the hard times, which affect newspapers as they do other enterprises, and sometimes more, THE STAR was never on a better footing or counted more friends or more bona fide subscribers than it does to-day.

As it has labored in the past to deserve confidence, so it will labor in the future to retain it and prove worthy of the trust reposed, true to the people and true to Democracy, without which there can be neither good government nor prosperity.

The London *Mail* tells of a distinguished sovereign in Europe who amuses himself by pinching his guests and tripping them up with his sword. Without mentioning names, it makes it quite clear that Kaiser William is the gentleman referred to. His penchant for pinching, etc, is causing alarm to his friends, who fear it indicates a screw loose in the royal headgear.

Berlin, in Germany, is getting away with the city of Philadelphia in point of population. Philadelphia had more people thirty years ago, but now Berlin leads by 500,000. But Berlin isn't so particular about the methods of increasing her population, for it is stated that out of the 48,816 children born id 1895 over one-seventh were illegitimate.

A Wisconsin man has invented a process of making sugar from whey. There is no accounting for the ways of some of these Western fellows. If they can't get what they want one way, they will another. This ought to give the Wisconsin cow a boom. Probably the next thing we will hear will be a cry for a bounty on cows.

The climate of Los Angeles, Cal., is very conducive to longevity. They have just buried an old fellow, a Mexican by birth, who died at the age of 117 years—vouched for. They have doubtless preserved pictures of this citizen which will figure in the land boom advertisements of that section.

Mr. Burton, of the town of Hurley, Wis., who sold a hotel for $30,000, and took in pay $7,000 in money and the rest in postage stamps, must be striking for a corner on stamps. He has 8,000,000 to start on. It is not stated, but the presumption is that these stamps have been Corbetted, licked as it were.

The original McKinley man continues to bob up in Georgia. The number is limited in North Carolina. Jim Boyd checked the rush by springing that epistolary document written early in the proceedings and published before the other originals got a good start.

The gentleman who "consents" to the use of his name for an office is somewhat related to the gentleman who puts himself "in the hands of his friends." Both are willing to sacrifice themselves to please somebody else, but they insist on being dragged out.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. & W. R. R.—Notice.
A. J. HOWELL—Assignee's sale.
MARTHA F. MAUNDER—Notice.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

DR. CHILDS—Eyesight is priceless.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Mr. Jas. F. Post, Jr., who was nominated for the position of alderman from the Third ward, has a card in this morning's paper declining to be a candidate.

— Capt. S. F. Craig, secretary of the Pilots' Association and the Cape Fear Towage & Transportation Company, has his office over Mr. A. H. Heide's store.

— The receipts of cotton at this port yesterday were 42 bales, against 123 bales on the same day last year. The local market closed firm at 7 cents per pound for middling, the price for middling on the same day last year being 7⅛ cents.

— A small colored girl was badly burned yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock in a house on Castle street, between Sixth and Seventh. She was lighting a fire with kerosene oil at the time of the accident. The lower part of her body was badly burned.

— The Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company have declared three and one-half per cent. interest on the certificates of indebtedness of that road for the six months ending March 31, 1897. The interest will be due and payable on and after April 1, 1897, at the office of the treasurer, Jas. F. Post, Jr.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. W. H. Chadbourn returned yesterday from Raleigh.

— Mr. S. D. Bradford, of Southport, arrived here last evening.

— Mr. E. D. Gordon, of Rocky Mount, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. W. Draughn, of Clinton, was among yesterday's visitors in the city.

— Mr. R. B. Davis, Jr., of South Rocky Mount, spent yesterday in the city.

— Mr. W. S. Atkinson, of Ivanhoe, was among last evening's arrivals in the city.

— Mr. O. B. Cox, of Catherine Lake, was observed on our streets yesterday.

— Mr. E. Felton, of Pee Dee, S., C., was one of the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Mr. James C. Marshall, of Wadsboro, was among yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Mr. James Kyle, of Fayetteville, arrived in the city last evening over the C. F. & Y. V.

— Mr. A. J. Galloway, of Goldsboro, an Atlantic Coast Line official, arrived in the city yesterday.

— Messrs. C. H. Williams and D. Charles Thomas, of Winston, were among yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Messrs. E. E. Groom and Wm. H. Gannon, steamboat and boiler inspectors, of Charleston, S. C., are in the city.

— Messrs. John Koonce and F. W. Hargett, prominent citizens of Jacksonville, N. C., were registered here yesterday.

— Mr. A. E. Stevens, formerly connected with the Southport *Leader*, went to Newbern yesterday, where he will be associated with his brother, Mr. C. L. Stevens, in the editorial management of the *Journal*.

Rev. W. B. Oliver's Lecture To-night.

There was a good demand for tickets yesterday to the lecture by Rev. Will B. Oliver at the Y. M. C. A. to-night. There will no doubt be a good audience present. His subject, "Is the Bible True?" is one of great interest to Christians, and the well-known ability of the speaker is attracting general attention.

It has been decided to reserve seats for those who desire it, and the box sheet will be opened at Yates' this morning. Members of the Association who have not yet secured tickets may get them at the building, though the supply was nearly exhausted yesterday. The other speakers in the series of lectures, dates for which will hereafter be announced, are Rev. Dr. Hoge, Dr. Strange and Rev. W. L. Cuninggim.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—4 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—18 bales cotton, 16 casks spirits turpentine, 21 bbls rosin, 43 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—17 bales cotton, 28 bbls tar.

Steamer Lisbon—2 bales cotton, 11 casks spirits turpentine, 50 bbls rosin, 24 bbls tar.

Steamer Driver—5 bales cotton, 6 casks spirits turpentine, 23 bbls rosin 129 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 42 bales, spirits turpentine, 43 casks; rosin, 146 bbls; tar, 294 bbls.

Attempt to Burn a House.

Between the hours of midnight Saturday and daylight Sunday an attempt was made to burn the residence and store of Mr. E. H. Batson, corner Seventh and Orange streets. Upon arising Sunday morning about 8 o'clock, Mr. Batson discovered that the front of his store was badly scorched, and on the ground near by was a piece of lamp wick saturated with oil and two or three half burnt matches, which showed that an attempt had evidently been made to burn the building. Mr. Batson and family reside over the store, which is a wooden structure, and if the firebug had succeeded in his work they would have had difficulty in escaping.

Trunk Stolen.

The man who feloniously entered the Rock Spring Hotel last night and removed a trunk, between 7 and 8 o'clock, had cheek and hardihood enough. The trunk belonged to Mr. Thomas Sykes, salesman for Mr. Charles Schnibben, and contained his clothes, a watch and eighteen dollars in money.

The thief evidently knew that there was money in the room somewhere, for the bed clothes and pillows were scattered about, showing that he had searched for it there. There is no clue to his identity.

A Very Ancient Coin.

Mr. John Fulford, who lives on Officer Kuhl's farm, on Myrtle Grove sound, recently had in his possession something very rare in the way of an old gold coin. It was blackened with age and dirt when found, but on being rubbed up turns out to be a piece of Spanish money bearing the date of 1887. If this is the correct date, the coin is indeed an ancient one, and could have very well been called old when it was first brought to this country, even if it was brought by the very first settlers.

Wilmington Resumes Her Trips.

The steamer *Wilmington* resumed her regular daily trips to and from Southport yesterday. She has undergone her annual repairing and re-painting and presents now a fine appearance.

The excursion season is not far off and pleasure seekers will find this excellent craft more than ever worthy of their patronage.

COURTESIES APPRECIATED.

Officers of the Fourth Virginia Regiment Pass Resolutions Complimentary to Officials of the Tennessee Exposition and Others.

The officers of the Fourth Regiment, Infantry, Virginia Volunteers, Col. H. Hodges commanding, recently visited Nashville, Tenn., for the purpose of making arrangements for the Fourth to attend the Exposition which is to open in that city May 1. As they were homeward bound, February 23d last, the gallant soldiers decided, in view of the many courtesies that had been shown them, to pass the following resolutions:

1st. We most graciously acknowledge the good offices performed by Mrs. Mary Paul Maguire, Miss Porter and Miss Morriss, all of whom are "committeemen" of the Exposition.

2d. We thank Colonel T. J. Anderson, Major H. W. B. Glover and Captain J. W. Brown for their kind and courteous treatment and their genial companionship throughout the entire trip, and express our hearty approval of the run made by the "Atlanta Special," and believe that THE way to Nashville is via Atlanta and the 'S. A. L."

3d. We tender good cheer to General Jackson for our trip to "Belle Meade," and may he be spared many years to the "Blue Grass" section.

4th. To General Sykes and Captain Ward we offer our hands in good-fellowship for their many attentions and soldierly qualities.

5th. To Governor "Bob" Taylor—while he did not sing us a song or play us a tune—we acknowledge our indebtedness for a brief but pithy talk about Nashville and her probabilities.

6th. That mine host Garrabrant, of the "Duncan," is entitled to our most kindly appreciation for the care he bestowed on the inner man, and his capabilities as an entertainer.

7th. That we will ever remember "Colonel" Cain, of the, *Sun*, for his merry-making, and are more than pleased that we had him "in our midst."

Respectfully submitted,
Lieut.-Col. GEORGE W. TAYLOR,
Capt. C. H. CAUSEY, JR.,
Lieut. P. T. MARYE, Committee.

FROM CHAPEL HILL.

The Summer School—Base Ball Game Between the Universities of North Carolina and Virginia—Inter-Society Debate.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., March 19.

The Summer School at the University of North Carolina, which has done so much for the teachers and the cause of education throughout the State for the last three years, bids fair to make this, its fourth session, the most successful one yet. The session will begin Tuesday, June 22d, and close Friday, July 23d.

As the Summer School admits both men and women, we hope that many teachers will avail themselves of this splendid opportunity of getting a short but thorough course, something that will be of daily practical use to them.

The teams of the two great Southern Universities—those of North Carolina and Virginia—meet on the diamond next Saturday at the park in Chapel Hill for the first of the three games to be played between these teams this year. They contest for the Southern championship, now held by the University of North Carolina.

The annual inter-Society debate between the Phi. and Di. Societies will be held in the Phi. Hall Friday, the 26th. The debaters are, from the Phi., Messrs. W. J. Brogden, of Goldsboro, and S. B. Shepherd, of Raleigh; Di., Messrs. Theo. Klutz, of Salisbury, and E. K. Graham, of Charlotte. The query is, "Barring Constitutional Objection: *Resolved*, That an income tax should be incorporated in our Federal system of taxation.

J. G. M.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Seventeen Applicants for Positions Undergo the Ordeal.

The semi-annual departmental examination of applicants for positions in the civil service was held at the postoffice yesterday, beginning at 9 a. m. It was conducted by Mr. W. W. Rickett, examiner from the United States Civil Service Commission, located at Washington, D. C., assisted by the local board, of which Mr. W. C. Craft is secretary.

The applicants presenting cards were as follows: For clerk copyist, 10; for railway mail service, 5; for tagger, 1; for stenographer and type-writer, 1. The papers submitted were forwarded under seal to Washington, D. C., where they will be graded by the central board. The special examination for bookkeepers will be held in this city on April 26th.

Committed to Jail.

Willie Pearsall, colored, arrested Saturday by Deputy Sheriffs Flynn and Fonfield, and who resisted arrest, was before Justice Bunting yesterday charged with resisting arrest and carrying concealed deadly weapons. He was placed under a $50 justified bond in each case for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court. He failed to give the required bonds and was committed to jail.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

To the Democratic Voters of the Third Ward.

I regret to note that at the primary held on Friday evening last in our ward I was put in nomination for the position of a member of the Board of Aldermen to be voted for at the election to be held next Thursday.

I had repeatedly said to my friends when approached on the subject that I could not consent to the use of my name for this position and could not accept it if elected; and while I fully appreciate the honor conferred upon me by my friends and neighbors in giving me this nomination under those circumstances, yet I cannot change my position in the matter, because the reason which caused me to decline then still exists, and I feel that it is due to them that I should make the announcement in advance of the election that I cannot serve if elected.

It is useless for me to say that this does not arise from any unwillingness on my part to serve my native city and its good people in any capacity when called on. I have always been ready to serve them when I could, but in this case it would be impossible, in view of the duties imposed by the position that I hold, for me to give the necessary time and attention to the city's affairs.

JAS. F. POST, JR.

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

NEWS FROM RALEIGH.

Work to Be Resumed on the Baptist Female University—Meeting of the New Board of Agriculture—Indicted for Murder.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 22.—A negro servant employed at the home of ex-Judge Boykin here was sent to jail today for stealing watches and jewelry from Judge Boykin and his wife.

Order is given for the immediate resumption of work on the Baptist Female University here. It has been a year since work ceased.

Commissions were sent to the new directors of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, and they met in Newbern tonight to elect Robert Hancock president.

The new Board of Agriculture meets to-morrow, it is believed to elect a Commissioner of Agriculture, though S. L. Patterson's term does not expire until June.

A true bill was found here to-day against John Groves, white, for murdering a negro near Wake Forest.

Who Will be Mayor?

Politics are now red-hot. Every day brings forth new developments and still "Where are we at?" can be heard on all sides. It was rumored on the streets yesterday that Dr. S. P. Wright would be the Republican candidate for Mayor, but David B. Sutton, Esq., who has been in Raleigh for the last two days, returned last night and stated that he, without doubt, would be the candidate. Sutton last night addressed a large crowd in the First ward. Affairs political in this city are truly in a pickle. He who thinks he knows it all knows the least.

Death of Mr. Rufus Chasten.

Mr. Rufus H. Chasten died yesterday. This announcement will bring sadness to many hearts in Wilmington, for the deceased had numerous friends. He was an inspector and weigher of turpentine, and was thirty-six years of age. A wife and three children and his sister, Miss Cannie Chasten, are the only members of his immediate family surviving him.

The deceased was a son of the late Mr. J. M. Chasten. Funeral notice will appear in to-morrow's issue.

A Correction.

The STAR cheerfully corrects a mistake made in its report of the accident to the *A. P. Hurt* last week. The statement was made that the *Hurt* was partially consumed by fire several years ago. The reporter was misinformed. It was the *D. Murchison* that was burned. The *Hurt* has never suffered a serious accident before the recent one, and during the long time that she has been on these waters, has lost only one man by drowning.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Office of the Secretary of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.



WILMINGTON, N. C., March 22nd, 1897.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company have declared three and one half per cent. interest on the certificates of indebtedness of the W. & W. R. R. Co. for the six months ending March 31st, 1897. Interest due and payable on and after April 1st, 1897, at the office of the Treasurer, Wilmington, N. C.

The transfer books will stand closed from this date to March 31st, 1897, inclusive.

JAMES F. POST, JR.,
mar 23 11t Sec'y W. & W. R. R. Co.

Executrix Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTRIX of the last Will and Testament of John Maunder, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to my said testator to make immediate payment to me, and those to whom my said testator is indebted will present their claims to me before the 25th day of February, 1898, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 20th day of February, 1897.

MARTHA F. MAUNDER, Executrix.
A. J. MARSHALL, Attorney.
feb 21 6tw

Buggies and Harness.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC: Having disposed of all of my Horses and Mules, I will now give my entire attention to the BUGGY AND HARNESS business, and will make it to the advantage of every one who contemplates making a purchase in my line if they will give me a trial. I have catalogues from the leading manufacturers of HIGH GRADE VEHICLES AND HARNESS, and if I have not got on hand exactly what you want you can make your selection from catalogue and I will take your order and save you money and trouble.

J. A. MONTGOMERY,
No. 110 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
mar 4 1m

Potatoes and Coffee.

20 Barrels E. R. Potatoes.
15 Bags White Potatoes.
40 Bags Coffee 10 cents.
20 " " 11 "
13 " " 12½ "
10 " " 14 "
15 " " 15 "

W. B. COOPER,
mar 21 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wines and Liquors.

Just Received

A large stock of the following

Wines & Liquors:

Native N. C. Scuppernong Wine.
Cooking Sherry Wine.
Duff Gordon's Wine, imported.
G. H. Mumm's Champagne.
Werner's Champagne.
Cochrane & Cantrel's Ginger Ale.
Bass' Ale.
Guiness' Stout.
Old Breezeland Rye.
Pure native North Carolina Mountain Corn Whiskey.
Apple and Peach Brandy.
At low prices. Give us a call.

SOL. BEAR,
No. 18 Market Street,
dec 23 tf Wilmington, N. C.

UP TO DATE

Livery and Sales Stable.

S. P. COWAN & CO.

108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First-class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO: 15. TELEPHONE NO. 15

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses.

Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $2.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Jute Bagging,

Arrow Ties,

Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Salmon, Sardines, Oysters.

Full and complete stock of

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Don t fail to see us before buying.

WORTH & WORTH.
aug 29 tf

COAL! COAL!!

No other coal in the world is equal to

Southern Jellico

and the

Virginia Coals,

which we are selling at the very low price of

$4.50 per ton, $2.25 half ton and $1.25 for a quarter of a ton,

delivered anywhere in the city for the cash.

W. E. WORTH & CO.
Telephone 94. jan 29 tf

March, April and May.

"If you aint got 'em you might have 'em,' and one ounce of prevention is worth tons of cure.

CORNEAUS'

Bed Bug Interceptic

does the work quickly, quietly and pleasantly.

JAMES D. NUTT, Pharmacist,
mar 5 tf Wilmington, N. C.

This Week

Special prices at

AT THE "UNLUCKY CORNER"

ON

Maccaroni, Cream Cheese,

CANNED CORN.

I have them. You need them. The prices sell them.

S. W. SANDERS.
mar 21 tf

Assignee's Sale

—OF—

Boots, Shoes, &c.

BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1897 I will sell the stock of

Boots, Shoes, Tobacco and Cigars

contained in the store northeast corner of Market and Front streets, at greatly reduced prices. Parties wishing good foot wear can secure bargains. Terms of sale cash.

A. J. HOWELL, Assignee of Henry Burkhimer.
mar 14 tf

D. O'Connor,



REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly I assist on loans of all real estate. jan 5 tf

NEW ARRIVALS AT A. D. BROWN'S,

Successor to Brown & Roddick,

No. 29 North Front St.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT—
New importation of French, English weaves, from 50c to $1 per yard.
The newest weaves for Skirts, "Broken Checks" at 50c per yard.

BLACK GOODS—
Storm Serges at 40 and 50c per yard,
Plain and Fancy Mohairs, Serges, Nun's Cloth, Broadcloths and Pattern Suits.

WASH GOODS—
French Organdies, India Linens, Piques, Dimities, French Nainsooks, Persian Lawn and new Percales.

SILK DEPARTMENT—
Pongees, Indias, Japs, Taffetas, Surahs, Bengalines, Satin Duchess, Colored Taffetas for Waist. Black Brocades in India Silk, Gros Grain and Satins, from 50c to $1.50.

FIBERINE—
One case of Fiberine for lining at 10c per yard.

KID GLOVES—
The best and largest line ever carried in the city comprising all the new Spring shades.

CORSETS—
R. & G., Warner's, Glove Fitting, C-B a la Sprite, Royal Worchester, French Wovens, Her Majesty's, Ferris Waists, Nazareth Waists.

UNDERWEAR—
For Gentlemen and Ladies. We make a specialty of Children's Underwear.

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—
CARPETS—Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapest. Brussels, in 8x10 wire; 3-ply All Wool Ingrains; 3-ply Extra Super Ingrains, Unions, Cotton Chains, Cocoa and Napier Mattings in ¾ and 4-4 widths.

RUGS—
Wilton Velvets, Nubias, "Westmoreland" and "Crown" Smyrnas in all sizes, and Danten Jutes.

ART SQUARES—
In 3 ply extra super all wool and Danten Jutes.

MATTINGS—
200 rolls China and Japanese Mattings just received.

TAPESTRY—
Chenille, Damask, Tapestry, and "Bagdad" Portiers, Tapestry Table Covers all sizes.

WINDOW SHADES—
All Linen Window Shades at prices that will astonish you.

TRUNKS, TRUNKS, TRUNKS—
The best line of Trunks we have ever carried. We have the "Packers" too.
Oil Cloths and Linoleums any width.
Small Hardware for house furnishing.

NOTIONS—
Upholsteries, Draperies, Fringes, Screens, Lace Curtains, Plushes, Felts, Velours, Gimps, Orettones, Demins, Curtain Muslins, "Pont de Spree."

Mail Orders Given Special Attention.
feb 28 tf

Clothing. Clothing for the Spring Trade.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS.—Men's Suits made of Wash Satinet at $1.98 a Suit, good stock and good style.

Black Cheviot Suits at $3.75, and pretty Plaid Suits for young men's Spring wear for $3.25.

Pretty Black Cheviot, all wool, with Silk lining, nice pretty goods, at $5.00 a Suit.

Nice "Middlesex Blue" Flannel Suits for $5.50.

Worsted Suits in Plaids, strictly all wool, for $5.00.

In Scotch Tweeds for $5.50.

Black Clay Worsted, all wool, nicely made pretty goods, for $7.00, in Sack and Cutaway. In better quality for $8 00 and $8 50.

MILLINERY—Spring has come and the ladies as well as the men must change their headwear. We have made great efforts and have secured the best selection in the Millinery line we have ever had.

We have a beautiful line of French Pattern Hats, and our stock of Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Veils and Ornaments is complete. If you buy your Hat and material from us, we will trim it free of charge for you.

Our stock represents all the leading styles of the season.

In quantity we excel all the other stores in the city by showing you a larger assortment and better selection.

In style we claim to lead, as our Milliners are the best and have had the longest experience in tasty work.

In regard to prices it is needless to tell you, as you all know we do not sell goods on our name, but on their merits.

We want your trade, and our store is filled in every department with the best stock we have ever had the good fortune to show.

I have made many a customer, and I want as many more.

While in the city I respectfully invite you to make my store your headquarters. I deliver all goods free of cost to the ferry, or on board boat, cart houses or trains, or anywhere in the city.

You will find me opposite The Orton Hotel, at 113 North Front street.

Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop.,

Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store. Successor to Braddy & Gaylord.

I handle all the new styles of Standard Patterns. Pattern Sheets to give away, and all the Designers and Catalogues for inspection. Sole agent Straus Bros'. made-to-order Suits. Fit and style guaranteed or no sale. mar 20 tf

SPRING GOODS.

The Prettiest Line Ever Shown. Prices Low Enough to Suit Everybody

DRY GOODS.

Silk and Wool Dress Goods, the latest product of the mills, we have them in the newest designs from 18 to 50c.
The Broken Plaids are just the thing, quite a line of them in 13½, 25, 36 and 50c.
Our Black Goods Department is full of good things. Mohairs, plain and figured; Cashmeres, Henriettas, Dritstes and Serges of every kind.
Black Sateens 8 to 35c per yard.
The very best calicoes 5c.
Beautiful Percals at 5, 10 and 12½c.
Good Homespuns at 3, 4, 5 and 6c.

DRAPERIES.

Dotted Swiss in the newest designs 12, 15, 19c.
Golden Draperies, Scrims at 5, 8 and 10c.
Pretty line of Percalines, Drapery Silks, &c.

TABLE LINENS.

Red Table Cloths 18, 25 and 48c per yard.
Plain White and Red Border at cut prices.
Doylies of every description, 35c to $1.50 per dozen.

SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

Ladies' Kid Button Shoes 65c.
Ladies' Solid Leather Shoes $1.00.
Big Bargains in Children Shoes.
Men's Shoes 98c.
Men's $3 Hand-sewed Shoes $1.98.
New Slippers arriving daily.

CLOTHING.

Men's $8.50 Suits, 15 styles, $5.00.
All Wool Suits $3.50.
All Wool Clay Worsted Suits $7.50.
Greatest line of Children Suits 75c to $4.50. Prices will astonish you.
All Wool Pants $1, $5 Pants for $3.50.

SWEATERS.

A good Sweater for 25c.
Large Collars with Stripes 50c.
$1.50 Sweaters for 98c.

HATS AND CAPS.

A great line at lowest prices.

We can save yo umon

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

Nos. 617 and 619 North Fourth Street.
Give us a call, it will pay you. Bell 'Phone 118. Inter-State 218.
Car fare paid on purchase of $2.00 and up. mar 21 tf.

VISIT

EXCELSIOR SHOE STORE,

4TH CAMPBELL STREETS.

New Styles. Popular Prices.
mar 14 tf

OUR "COMFORT" HEATERS

—WITH—

CAST TOP AND BASE,

ARE THE BEST AND MOST

Lasting Stoves On The Market.

The proof of this is our large sales of these goods. Our line of COOKING STOVES are equal to any. We also have a fine assortment of OIL STOVES. Our prices are based on the quality of goods we handle.

Wm. H. Springer & Co.,

"PURCELL" BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C. jan 3 tf

The Surest Road to Fortune is Economy.

The way to learn economy is to commence saving, and the place for your savings is at the WILMINGTON SAVINGS & TRUST Co., where you will get 4 per cent. on your deposits.

Wilmington Savings & Trust Company.

Capital $25,000. Surplus $6,000.
J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice President.
GEO. SLOAN, Cashier.
mar 9 tf

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23

HAWAII'S PERIL.

Hawaii will endeavor to secure annexation to this country, for unless she does her destiny is to be absorbed by Japan. When the handful of Americans who are in the islands formed the combination that dethroned the woman who played the role of queen, and some other roles that gave her a rather unsavory reputation, they doubtless had assurances and good reason to believe that the way would be open to speedy annexation, and there is every reason to believe that if Benjamin Harrison had been re-elected those islands would be under the American flag to-day. But the creators of the little Republic soon discovered that they had nothing to expect, either in the way of sympathy or support, from the President who succeeded Mr. Harrison, and having discovered this they made no move in the direction of annexation. We do not know whether they feel more hopeful now, but if John Sherman has much to do with shaping an annexation policy they will not fare any better than they did under the Cleveland administration.

And yet annexation to this country or to some European country is Hawaii's only hope of escaping absorption by Japan, not a very pleasant contemplation for the Americans or Europeans who live upon these islands and expect to live there. If she fail in her efforts to secure annexation to this country she will probably turn her attention in the direction of England to see what can be done there, and England is not tardy in picking up valuable pieces of real estate that are thrown in her way. She even goes out of her way sometimes to pick them up, and as a result she has patches of ground large and small scattered over the earth and over the seas.

With Hawaii it is simply a question of being annexed or being swallowed. annexation to the United States as first choice, or to England as second choice, or to some other strong European country as third choice, or being swallowed by Japan, in the event of which the few thousand Americans who are there might dispose of their effects, pack up their plunder and pull out for other parts, not that the Japanese have any particular dislike to Americans, but because Americans couldn't scratch gravel beside the Japanese, who would run things their own way and are hustlers at scratching gravel.

This process of absorption has been going on for some time and is now going on more rapidly and systematically than ever, and the Hawaiian Government, which sees the danger and undoubtedly comprehends it, cannot prevent it. Lorrin A. Thurston, who for some time represented the little Republic as its Minister at Washington until by his too limber tongue he made himself *persona non grata* and got a hint that his absence would be preferable to his presence, is now in Washington endeavoring to work up a sentiment in favor of annexation. According to him the little Republic is in a bad predicament, for it inherited from the monarchy a treaty by which Japanese immigrants were guaranteed unobstricted right to entry and domicile, and the treaty is so framed as to be perpetual unless both parties to it consent to its modification or abrogation. Under the monarchy there was a large immigration, chiefly under contract, but in this treaty the Hawaiian Government bound itself to see that the immigrants had fair play and to rather lean towards them as against their employers in case of conflict between them.

But Japan has been developing very rapidly within the past few years, and with her great success over China has become more ambitious and somewhat more aggressive. She is reaching out for footholds in the sea, and planning for future aggrandizement. She expects some day to dominate the Pacific and be the Great Britain of that side of the globe. As the first move in that game she has her eyes on Hawaii, which she proposes to absorb, not by force but by the less costly and equally sure process of colonies sent out as emigrants.

There are now five lines of Japanese steamers running between Honolulu and Japanese ports, making monthly trips, and every steamer brings from 250 to 750 Japanese, with very few women among them. The Hawaiian Government tried to check this by passing a law that every immigrant arriving must have at least $50 to entitle him to land. After that they continued to come in as great or greater numbers than before, and every one of them had an order on the Japanese bank in Honolulu for $55. These orders were presented and taken up, but no cash went across the counter for them. The Hawaiian Government caught on to this and sent a lot back to Japan. The next dodge was to give them $50 in Japanese money, which is not current in Japan, but is exchangeable at the Japanese bank of Honolulu for Hawaiian money.

They are playing that dodge now for the Government is unable to show that the Japanese money does not belong to the holder, although there is a well grounded belief that it is furnished by the companies which send the immigrants out, and that it is (as the orders were) taken up when presented at the bank, and so the Japs pour in by the thousands monthly, making it only a question of time, and of very little time, at the rate at which they are coming now, when they will absolutely dominate the islands, and elbow every other nationality out.

This is the condition that confronts Hawaii, not a very agreeable one by any means, and the only escape from which is in annexation to this or to some other government able to keep the Japanese in check.

THE NEW DIRECTORS.

The Raleigh *News and Observer* of Sunday publishes the following list of directors of the North Carolina Railroad appointed by Governor Russell to take the place of the old board, removed: Dr. R. M. Norment, of Robeson county; Virgil S. Lusk, of Buncombe; Charles A. Cook, of Warren; J. S. Armstrong, of New Hanover; A. W. Graham, of Granville; H. U. Butters, of Columbus, and John Graham, of Warren.

This is a non-partisan list, as all three parties are represented, but as might be supposed they are all anti-leasers, at least anti 99 year leasers, and anti-under-the-cover leasers. With the exception of Mr. Lusk they all come from the East or the center of the State, while the old board were all from the center and from counties through which lines of the Southern run. It is pretty safe to say that if the lease matter should again come before the board of directors there will be no repetition of the last performance, as this board representing the State will have a controlling voice.

MINOR MENTION.

The saying that it is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, is illustrated by the following which we clip from the Philadelphia *North American*:

"The advice of Mr. Shepperson to the cotton planters of the South is that they reduce their acreage of cotton and increase that of corn. He says, and with truth, that it is due to over-production that the paice of cotton is so low, and he suggests decreasing the production in furtherance of a rise in market prices. The whole truth is that the increase of competition in cotton-growing has stalled the market to some extent, or to such an extent that the price is low. Egypt and India have developed cotton growing, and South America will soon add to the world's stock of cotton. We cannot increase the price against such competition in any other way than by the decrease of crop here. This is the greatest cotton-growing country in the world. Were we to reduce the acreage one-half, the probable effect would be to raise the market price of the product.

'But this would be a 'trust' in all essentials. Trusts are accused of seeking to control the market prices by curtailing and increasing the volume of the product. And this we are assured is a wicked proceeding, a conspiracy of the few in the interest of their enrichment against the many. We shall expect to hear a loud protest from the press that abhors trusts and predicts dire calamities unless they be restrained. There is another trust—a labor trust. The members of this trust combine to control the wages of labor and make it as expressive as possible. The anti-trust press will soon denounce the trust, doubtless, as a soulless monopoly, intended to oppress the consumer by increasing the cost of production. Still, we conclude that the planters ought to take Mr. Shepperson's advice and raise more corn."

This is simply undiluted nonsense, for there is no more parity between the cases cited than there is between an inflated balloon and a chunk of lead. The advocates of a reduction of cotton acreage do not propose to combine for the purpose of getting all the cotton producing plantations in their hands, nor to intimidate nor to freeze out all those who refuse to go into the combine with them. Of course they couldn't do that if they would, but all they do or advise is for each planter to so plant as to prevent an overproduction that would cause loss to him. There is no greed in this, no grabbing, no extortion, but simply an effort to keep the production at a figure that would not prove ruinous to the producers, and the fact that concert of action, (which is necessary) is counselled in this does not put the cotton planter who acts in concert with other planters' within the pale of the Trusts.

* * *

The employment of State convicts on the public roads as the best way of utilizing the labor of the convicts and of improving the roads is growing in favor in the South, where much attention is now being given to the subject of better roads. The progress is not as rapid as it might be, but if the agitation be kept up, and the sentiment grows as it has grown for the past few years since the road question has become a topic of earnest discussion, it is only a question of time when the convicts in most of the Southern States will be so employed. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says the sentiment in Louisiana for thus employing them is well nigh unanimous, and quotes one of its State exchanges as thus voicing this sentiment:

"The question of good roads is being discussed again. It is generally admitted that the present system of working the roads is a failure. But what are we to do about it? It is always easier to point out the defects of an old system than it is to devise a new one. The penitentiary lease system has long been a reproach to our State, but if the lease system is abolished, what will we do with the convicts? Why not work them on the public roads under the supervision of the State? The approaching constitutional convention could provide for such a disposition of the State convicts, and at the same time take a long step in the direction of securing a better road system."

Aside from the propriety of employing convicts in a way that their labor will come into competition with outside labor, as a matter of economy in road-building, and of permanent benefit to the State there is no way in which they can be better employed than in road-building.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Washington *Messenger*: Cora Lee, the nineteen-year old daughter of Mr. Sam Reid, has been confined to her room for fifty-two days. During this time she has not tasted food of any kind, with the exception of the juice of a lemon occasionally. All efforts to induce her to eat are of no avail. Her physician says she is suffering from a tumor on the brain.

— Greenville *Reflector*: Mrs. Olivia Gardner, wife of Mr. D. Gardner, died at her home in this town Friday morning. Mrs. Gardner had been in poor health for some time, but was thought to be growing better, and on Thursday was going about the house apparently much brighter than usual. Late in the afternoon she was suddenly taken worse and died at the time above stated.

— Newbern *Journal*: There are some complaints from truckers that potatoes are rotting, owing to the wet weather which has prevailed. This is especially applicable to the low grounds, potatoes on higher grounds are not thought to be greatly injured. —— The owners of nets in the river opposite and below Newbern complain of a falling off in the number of shad being caught in their nets. They claim that the shad seek the channel and make their way up the river where the catch with the drift net is larger than heretofore.

— Danbury *Reporter*: A negro charged with killing another negro, several years ago, between Walnut Cove and Ladford, was brought to jail here last Thursday night from West Virginia. It is said that he does not deny killing the negro. —— Mr. A. H. Martin, of Brown Mountain, was here last Monday. He says the farmers in his section have gone almost crazy over tobacco, and are preparing for a bigger crop than ever. They will spread themselves on two-cent tobacco if they do not have a hill of corn. —— Have the farmers gone crazy tobacco? If they haven't it looks very much that way. At least eight out of every ten farmers in Stokes county will have to buy flour, corn or meat before harvest. The majority of them are buying now, when they know that common tobacco will not pay for the meat and bread they eat while making it. Not one farmer in five is making any money growing tobacco, and they never will so long as they depend upon making such sorry stuff as they do to pay for what they live on.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The name of the Ohio man continues to accumulate in the office of the appointment clerks in the various departments.—*Wash. Post, Ind.*

—— The excuse for higher duties on imports is that the revenues may be increased at the expense of the foreign manufacturer; but the American buyer is really the one that pays the duties, and if they become prohibitive, the revenues will be decreased.—*Brooklyn Citizen, Dem.*

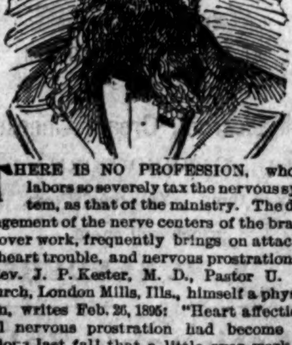
—— If Spain objects to Mr. Halstead as Consul-General to Cuba because he wrote a book on the unfortunate island, how does it regard the American feeling toward Minister De Lome. The latter named gentleman wrote a book on the United States, and it was by no means complimentary.—*N. Y. Journal, Dem.*

—— Republicans are flattering themselves that they rather know how to handle the sugar duty. Some of them actually seem to think that they have discovered that sugar is a splendid revenue producer. And yet in 1890 didn't we hear that the Republican party meant to give the poor man free sugar and raise needed revenue by taxing the luxuries of the rich? Why this sudden change of policy for a paltry $50,000,000?—*Brooklyn Citizen, Dem.*

—— There are about 38,000,000 sheep in the United States, and about 73,000,000 people. If Mr. Dingley can have his way the 73,000,000 people will be obliged to pay about $2 per sheep in the shape of increased cost of woollen fabrics. There are probably not 100,000 owners of sheep in the United States whose profits by reason of the excessive tariff on wool and woollens will exceed their losses in consequence of the outrageous taxes imposed. What a farce and a fraud!—*Phil. Record, Dem.*

Ministers Should Use

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.



THERE IS NO PROFESSION, whose labors so severely tax the nervous system, as that of the ministry. The derangement of the nerve centers of the brain by over work, frequently brings on attacks of heart trouble, and nervous prostration.

Rev. J. P. Kester, M. D., Pastor U. B. church, London Mills, Ills., himself a physician, writes Feb. 26, 1895: "Heart affection and nervous prostration had become so serious last fall that a little over work in the pulpit would so completely prostrate me that it seemed certain I must relinquish the work of the ministry entirely. Heart palpitation became so bad that my auditors would ask me if I did not have heart disease. Last November I commenced taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure alternately with Dr. Miles' Nervine and derived the greatest possible benefit. I have just closed revival work of 10 weeks, preaching nearly every night and twice on the Sabbath. I can speak for hours without suffering as I formerly did. Hard working ministers should keep Dr. Miles' grand remedies on hand."

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health......

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee, first bottle will benefit or money refunded.

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS. CURE All Pain. "One cent a dose."

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS CURE All Pain. "One cent a dose."

For sale by all Druggists. Change.

June 15 1y su tu th

TWINKLINGS.

—"Nice dog. Have you taught him any tricks since I was here last?" "Oh. yes; he will fetch your hat if you whistle." She said sweetly."—*Duplin World.*

—Husband (of the old school)—"Eight days is a long time to be separated." Wife (new woman type)—"Don't worry—if I want anything I'll write."—*Le Monde Comique.*

—Freddy—"What does 'sterling integrity' mean, papa?" Papa—"nothing, my son. It is simply a newspaper expression."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

—Miss Rosedud (to her brother)—"What do you think is the best color for a bride, Jack?" Jack—"Well, I don't know much about it, but for myself I should prefer a white one."—*Tit-Bits.*

—Mamma—"Here is the baby's picture. Dosen't he look sweet?" Papa—"Yes, indeed! I must go to see that photographer at once." Mamma—"What for?" Papa—"I want to find out how he got baby to look that way."—*Puck.*

—Mamma—"No, Johnnie; one piece of pie is quite enough for you." Johnnie—"It's funny; you say you are anxious that I should learn to eat properly, and yet you won't give me a chance to practice."—*St. Louis Journal.*

—Highly Progressive.—"Is Scrymser progressive?"

"Progressive? Why, that fellow can tell when his wife is going to make mince-pie; he always has the nightmare the night before.

— Transmigration: The Metaphysical—Only fancy that there dwells in yonder woman the soul of a lion or tiger.

The Material—She does seem full of animal spirits, doesn't she?—*Truth*

— Smith—"I think the public should control a great many of these private enterprises."

Robinson—"I think so, too. For instance, I'd like to see the public in control of the Board of Aldermen and the State Legislature."—*Life.*

— The Safe Plan: Playwright (in excitement)—"They are calling for the author. What shall I do?"

Stage Manager (who has seen the crowd)—"You'd better slip out of the stage door and make your escape while there is time."—*Philadelphia North American.*

A Judah Benjamin Handkerchief.

A rare and interesting souvenir of the civil war is now in the possession of R. S. Merrill, a landscape artist. It is nothing more than a red bandanna handkerchief, but it has an interesting history. Judah P. Benjamin was a Louisianian and a stanch supporter of the lost cause. The Confederate government sent him to England on an important mission. While in that country he had manufactured one dozen red bandanna handkerchiefs, and these upon his return he distributed personally, as a memento, to 12 Confederate officers. These handkerchiefs were of the finest india silk, one yard square. The body is of red, and worked in black on its surface appeared portraits of Davis, Beauregard, Lee, Jackson, Morgan, Slidell and Johnston, encircled with wreaths of southern laurel and a border of ferns and cotton plants on a white ground. No two wreaths are similar, and the workmanship is artistic.

Mr. Merrill 32 years ago was a private in Company K, First Wisconsin cavalry, and during Wilson's raid in April, 1865, he picked up this handkerchief in the courthouse at Montgomery, Ala. It was incased in a silken bag of gray and had evidently been lost by some Confederate general in the hasty retreat that day. The handkerchief has been recently framed and adorns the parlor of Mr. Merrill's home.—Minneapolis Journal.

Court Etiquette.

In Baron Rothschild's book of anecdotes he tells some curious tales of the extremely stringent rules of etiquette which prevailed at the French court in the reign of Louis XVI. Marie Antoinette christened the Comtesse de Noailles "Mme. Etiquette." Once, when she fell from a donkey in her private grounds, she jumped to her feet and cried out, laughing, "Go and fetch Mme. de Noailles; she will tell us what is prescribed for a queen of France when she falls off a donkey." One cold winter night, when the queen was undressing, the maid was handing her the chemise de nuit when the lady in waiting came in, to whom, as being of superior rank, the garment had to be given over. She could not touch it, however, until she had removed her gloves, and before that operation had been performed the Duchesse d'Orleans, a princess of the blood, turned up, and after her the Comtesse de Provence, who was of higher rank still, so that the chemise had to be handed from one to the other while the queen stood waiting and shivering. At last, unable to contain herself any longer, she exclaimed: "It is odious! What a nuisance!"

"It's a Lee!"

In The Atlantic Mrs. Lathrop, in "Some Memories of Hawthorne," her father, tells an anecdote which she heard when a child from a Mr. Bennock, a frequent visitor of the family during the Liverpool consulate of her father.

A Scotchman, at an inn, was walking disconsolately about the parlor while dinner was being prepared. A distinguished traveler—Dickens, perhaps—was dashing off a letter at the center table, describing the weather and some of the odd fellows he had observed in his travels.

"And," he wrote, "there is in the room at the present moment a long, lank, redheaded, empty brained nincompoop, who looks as if he had not eaten a square meal for a month and is stamping about for his dinner. Now he approaches me as I sit writing, and I hear his step pause behind my chair. The fool is actually looking over my shoulder and reading these words"—

A torrent of Scotch burst forth right here: "It's a lee, sir—it's a lee! I never read a worrd that yer wrort!"

Time to Change.

The late Lord Granville was fond of telling a story at his own expense. When the late shah of Persia visited London a few years ago, Lord Granville was the British foreign minister, and at the suggestion of the queen spoke to the Persian monarch about the advisability of having fewer executions in Persia. The shah replied that so long as capital crimes were committed capital punishment must exist, but that there were really not many executions in Persia. In fact, he added, the last execution that had taken place before his departure was at the personal request of the British minister at Teheran. Lord Granville said he dropped the subject and began to talk about the weather.

Women as Musicians.

There has been no woman in music to compare with George Eliot in literature or Rosa Bonheur or even Angelica Kauffman in art. The reason is probably that woman, feeling more intensely than man, exhausts the feeling more readily, while man, being ever rational and deliberate, can express feeling better without experiencing it so keenly.—St. Louis Mirror.

Seventy million people know Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, strengthens the system and gives good health.

ALL LOVED ONE GIRL.

It was in the smoking room in the club after dinner. They had not dined there by any preconcerted arrangement, but each had dropped in after his day's work or pleasure, as the case might be, and they were now sprawled about in more or less undignified attitudes in saddle back chairs, their cigars well under way and the inevitable black coffee by their side. The talk had fallen on the subject of matrimony. No one of these three men was married as yet, but each was beginning to grow somewhat weary of the conventional bachelor's life. They had lived no worse than the average run of young men. On the other hand, they had lived no better. They were beginning to feel that one might have too much of running round the town and kicking up one's heels without troubling for the morrow. There was no particular novelty in the reflection. The majority of unmarried men have probably felt the same thing at one time or another or, thought they did. Some of them have gauged their feelings accurately, married and "lived happy ever afterward." Others have married without diagnosing their case so correctly, and it has been bad for their wives.

These particular three men were at least genuinely disposed to contemplate the idea of marriage. As to the sort of woman they would like to marry, there was naturally a difference of opinion.

"It is curious," said Bickersteth, meditatively stirring his coffee, "but only the other day I met a girl who, it seems to me, would be all that one could want for a wife. She has looks, of course. I never could contemplate sitting down to dinner every evening opposite an ugly woman. And she is about my own height. One does not want to have to bend double every time one kisses one's wife, and to have to stand on tiptoe would be worse still. She does not talk except when she has something to talk about. That is a great point.

"Most women ruin a man's temper by their perpetual chatter about things which really don't make the slightest difference one way or the other. A smart, well set up woman, with lines like a racing yacht. None of your lackadaisical, all over the shop sort of young woman, with hair flying over her face and a loose frock, but a girl who's got a good figure and is not ashamed of letting people know it. And her voice! I don't think I ever heard tones so extraordinarily sympathetic. A remarkable woman, without a doubt, a very remarkable woman."

"It's funny," broke in little Charlie Saxenham, "that you should only have come across your idea more or less recently, because I have only just come across mine. I was at dinner down in Knightsbridge—one of those houses facing the park, you know—the other night, and, as luck would have it, I took her in and sat next her. By Jove, that was a girl for you, if you like. Big? No, not a big woman. For my own part, I can't stand the camel type of girl. She'd got that lovely shade of red hair that painters rave about, don't you know, and which one never sees—at least I've never come across any before, anyway—and her lips were perfection, not too red, you know—that's beastly—but just an exquisite tint. But you must see her to get any real idea of her at all." And Charlie sank down deeper into his chair and sent a cloud of smoke circling round the shaded electric lights.

"For my part," said Fletcher—he had been in the army five years, but had retired on coming into a pile at his father's death—"I like a woman who's a girl, if that isn't any contradiction in terms. What I mean is, I like a woman whose ideas are still pretty young. The worst of the modern girl is that she is nearly always a woman—at least when she's more than 14 or so, and one can't very well marry at that age in this country, though I have seen any amount of native weddings in India where the bride was not a day more. I was introduced to a girl at a dance the other night who really was a girl, though I should put her age down at about 22 or 23. That's the sort of a girl I'd marry. Pretty, of course. As Bickersteth said, you can't sit down to dinner every night opposite a scarecrow. Figure? Well I don't know very much about that. I rather like the loose frock type myself, with all deference to Bickie. Seems more feminine somehow to me."

Just then Bickersteth happened to glance at the clock.

"Whew, 9!" he said. "I must be off."

The two other men said they had to go out, too, and followed him into the hall.

A string of hansoms was outside the door, and each man got into one and gave an address to the driver. And then the hansoms all rattled down Piccadilly in the direction of Kensington.

Bickersteth stopped his cab outside a little house facing the park. As he jumped out and handed the driver his fare a second hansom drove up, and out got Saxenham. A moment later and Fletcher popped out of a third hansom and stood on the curb beside them.

"Good Lord," said Bickersteth, "you don't mean to tell me that"—

"I," said Saxenham, "am going to call on a Miss Derringham."

"The deuce!" said Fletcher.

"Well, look here," said Bickersteth, "mum's the word. If this ridiculous story gets out, we should never hear the last of it. Still, there's no reason why one of us shouldn't go up and see the lady. Let's toss which it shall be?"

He pulled out a coin from his pocket. Just at that moment a private brougham pulled up beside them, and Freddie Marsden, the atrocious little cad, who had got into the club no one knows how, marched himself past them up the steps of the house and rang the bell. The door opened and shut behind him with a bang.

And then the whole absurdity of the situation struck the three men on the pavement, and, despite their discomfiture, they broke into a peal of laughter.

After which they all squeezed themselves into one cab and drove off to the Empire.—Exchange.

A Ticking Demon.

A funny story comes from Formosa. Mr. Hiyama, a Japanese official, was recently married to a daughter of one of the native chiefs. She was an untutored child of the forest, who had seen little of civilization and lived in a hut of bark and bamboo near the summit of one of the great mountains in the center of the island. But she truly loved her husband and accompanied him to Tamsui with a happy and cheerful heart. During the first night she spent in her new home, however, she was awakened by the ticking of a clock. The persistency and the monotony of the sound suggested to her mind that the instrument must be possessed of an evil spirit. She awoke her husband and listened to his explanations, but they did not allay her alarm, and when he had gone to sleep again she slipped quietly from the bed and escaped to the primeval forest, where she was safe from the influence of the ticking demon.—W. E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

The Poison Finder.

The poor man lay groaning in bed with the blankets pulled closely round him. It seemed hours since he had gone there in the vain attempt to get to sleep after he had tired himself out walking up and down the floor.

He had the toothache.

At last he could stand it no longer. With a mighty resolve he jumped out of bed and stumbled his way into the kitchen. Standing on a chair he groped about the top shelf of the cupboard in search of the bottle. He searched in vain. Although he knew it was there he couldn't put his hands on it. It seemed to him that he had handled every blessed bottle at least a score of times. In the midst of his swearing a brilliant idea struck him. He remembered that laudanum was a poison. Hurrying back to the bedroom he went to the crib and dragged forth the baby.

Once more he stood on the chair. This time he had the baby in his arms. He held the little thing up until her tiny little fingers touched the row of bottles. The sorrowing man watched the little hand travel lightly over the vials and then suddenly clutch at one. As he took it away from the baby a smile of satisfaction lit up his face. The label on the bottle read, "Laudanum—poison."—Pearson's Weekly.

Dead leaves of any plant whatever, particularly of a tree, are in almost every country considered symbolic of sadness. In Russia it is customary to strew a grave with dead or withered leaves.

A journey of 9,000 miles must be taken by the traveler between Washington and Canton, China.

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills



A GOOD SITTER.

MRS. MAHONEY—"Och, if yes be going to sit all day long, go out and sit on thim eggs, the old hen has left, it's some use yid be. You will never be any account until you smoke Lyon & Co's Pick Leaf."

LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Rev. R. C. Beaman, recently appointed by the North Carolina Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, Presiding Elder of the Wilmington District, has made his appointments for the first round, as follows:

Columbus circuit, Evergreen, March 27, 28.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Whiteville (night), March 28.

Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh, March 30.

Magnolia circuit, Magnolia, April 3, 4.

Bladen circuit, at Bethlehem, April 10, 11.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Consumption and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℘ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℘ ℔	6	@	7
Shoulders ℘ ℔	6	@	6¾
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℘ ℔	5½	@	5¾
Shoulders ℘ ℔	4½	@	5
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each	1 30	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℘ ℔	22	@	23
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℘ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℘ ℔	15	@	
Northern	18	@	26
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	35	@	40
Virginia Meal	36	@	40
COTTON TIES—℘ bundle		@	95
CANDLES—℘ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℘ ℔—			
Northern Factory	12	@	13½
Dairy, Cream	14	@	14½
State		@	10
COFFEE—℘ ℔—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	11	@	16
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℘ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ℘ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℘ dozen		@	9
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℘ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℘ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℘ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℘ half-barrel	8 00	@	[illegible] 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℘ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℘ barrel	3 00	@	3 00
Mullets, ℘ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℘ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℘ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	3 35	@	3 50
FLOUR—℘ barrel—			
Low grade		@	3 75
Choice		@	4 25
Straight	4 75	@	5 00
First Patent		@	5 10
GLUE—℘ ℔—	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	40	@	42½
Car load, in bags—White	39	@	40
Oats, from store		@	30
Oats, Rust Proof	43½	@	45
Cow Peas		@	85
HIDES, ℘ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	18
HAY, ℘ 100 ℔s—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℘ ℔		@	2
LARD, ℘ ℔—			
Northern	5½	@	6
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℘ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℘ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℘ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hhds		@	25
" " in bbls		@	30
Porto Rico, in hhds	27	@	29
" in bbls		@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	18	@	
NAILS, ℘ keg, Cut 60d basis		@	1 75
PORK, ℘ barrel—			
City Mess	9 25	@	9 50
Rump		@	9 00
Prime		@	9 00
ROPE, ℘ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℘ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	60
Lisbon		@	
American		@	60
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	40
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℘ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℘ ℔—Standard Granu'd		@	4⅝
Standard A		@	4⅜
White Ex. C		@	4¼
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4⅛
C. Yellow		@	3⅝
SOAP, ℘ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ℘ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℘ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
TALLOW, ℘ ℔	4	@	
WHISKEY, ℘ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 25

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nothing steady at 26½ cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 26 cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 45 per bbl for Strained and $1 50 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at 95 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Quiet. $1.30 per barrel for Hard and $1 80 for Soft.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine nothing doing; rosin firm, $1 30, 1 35; tar steady, 90c; crude turpentine, nothing doing.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	43
Rosin	146
Tar	294
Crude Turpentine	00

Receipts same day last year—18 casks spirits turpentine, 453 bbls rosin, 409 bbls tar, 00 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 7c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4⅝	cts ℘ ℔
Good Ordinary	6	" "
Low Middling	6⅝	" "
Middling	7	" "
Good Middling	7 5-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7⅛c.

Receipts—42 bales; same day last year, 122.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 60c; Fancy, 65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm; 40 to 42½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch; $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 22—Evening.—Money on call was easy at 1½@1½ per cent; last loan at 1½ per cent, closing offered at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½ per cent. Sterling exchange quoted firm, with actual business in bankers bills at 485¼@485½ for sixty days and 487@487¼ for demand. Commercial bills not reported. Government bonds were quiet; United States coupon fours 113¼; United States twos 95¼. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 103; North Carolina sixes 124. Railroad bonds firm.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was higher.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 22—Evening.—Cotton steady; middling 7⅜c.

Cotton—net receipts 754 bales; gross 9436 bales; exports to Great Britain 100 bales; to France 1,050 bales; to the Continent 700 bales; forwarded 4 162 bales; sales 1,940 bales; sales to spinners 80 bales; stock (actual) 249,898 bales.

Cotton futures closed quiet but steady; March 7 03, April 7 03, May 7 07, June 7 11, July 7 15, August 7 16, September 6 89, October 6 77, November 6 78, December 6 81, January 6 85, February 6 89. Sales 41,400 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 7,960 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,749 bales; to France 1,050 bales; to the Continent 7,306 bales; stock 762,968 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 23,193 bales; exports to Great Britain 14,077 bales; to France 1,050 bales; to the Continent 25,111 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,158,288 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,669,341 bales; exports to France 604,988 bales; exports to the Continent 1,668,046 bales; to the Channel 5 481 bales.

Flour market was dull and steady; winter wheat, low grades $3 00@3 25; do. fair to fancy $3 25@4 40; do. patents $4 60@4 90; Minnesota clear $3 30@3 85; straights $4 00@4 25; patents $3 90@4 90; low extra $2 30@3 25; Southern flour was dull but steady at quotations; common to fair extra $3 20@3 50; good to choice $3 60@4 00. Wheat—spot market moderately active and easier with options closing firm; No. 2 red free on board 82⅝c; options were moderately active and closed weak at 1¼@2c below Saturday; No. 2 red March 80c; May 78⅜; July 77c. Corn—spot dull and easier; No. 2 29⅝c at elevator and 30⅝c afloat; ungraded mixed 29¼c; steamer mixed 29c; options dull and weak at ¼c decline; March 29⅝c; May 30¼c; July 31¼c. Oats—spot dull but steady; options dull and easier; May 21⅛c; spot prices—No. 2, 22c; No. 2 white 24c; mixed Western 21@24c. Lard was easier and quiet; Western steam $4 40; city $4 20; May $4 50; refined lard was steady; Continental $4 70; South American $4 95; compound $4 00@4 25. Pork quiet and steady; new mess $9 00@9 75. Butter was in fair demand; choice firm; State dairy 9@18c; do. creamery 13@18½c; Elgins 19c. Eggs weak; State and Pennsylvania 10½c; Western fresh 10@10½c; Southern 10c. Cotton seed oil about steady and dull; crude 20@20½c; yellow prime 23¼. Rice firm and fairly active; domestic, fair to extra 3⅜@6c; Japan 4¼@4½c. Molasses quiet and steady; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice 19@30c. Peanuts were in moderate demand; fancy hand-picked 3½@3⅝c. Coffee quiet and unchanged to 5 points down; March $8 30; May $8 20@8 25; September $8 35@8 40; November $8 40; January $8 40; spot Rio dull and weak; No. 7 $8 50. Sugar—raw more active and steady; refined quiet and steady; off A 4 3-16@4¼c; standard A 4⅜c; mould A 4⅜c; confectioners' A 4⅜c; cut-loaf and crushed 5⅛c; powdered 4⅜c; granulated 4⅜c; cubes 4⅜c.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Cash quotations: Flour quiet and easier; prices unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 71⅝@74¼c; No. 2 red 84⅝@90¼c. Corn—No. 2, 23⅛@24c. Oats—No. 2 16¼c. Mess pork $8 65@8 70. Lard $4 15@4 20. Short rib sides, loose $4 55@4 85. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 75@5 00. Short clear sides, boxed, $4 75@4 87½. Whiskey $1 17.

The leading futures ranged as follows: opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—March 73⅜@73¼, 73¼, 73¼, 71⅝c; May 73⅜@74¼, 74¼, 72¼, 72⅜c; July 71¼, 72, 71, 71c; September 69¼, 69¼, 68¾, 68⅝. Corn—March 23⅝@23⅝, 23⅝, 23⅛, 23⅛c; May 24⅝@24⅝, 24⅝, 24¼, 24¼c; July 25⅝, 25⅝, 25⅛@25⅝, 25⅜@25⅝c; September 26⅛, 26⅜, 26⅛, 26⅛c. Oats—No. 2 March 16⅝, 16⅝, 16⅝, 16⅝c; May 17⅛@17¼, 17¼, 18¼, 18⅛c; July 18, 18¼, 17⅞@18, 18@18⅛c. Mess pork—May $8 80, 85, 8 67½, 8 72½; July $8 90, 8 95, 8 80, 8 85. Lard—May $4 25, 4 25, 4 10, 4 20; July $4 37½, 4 37½, 4 80, 4 80. Short ribs—May $4 80, 4 80, 4 72½, 4 72½; July $4 80, 4 80, 4 72½, 4 72½.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—Flour dull; Western superfine $2 60@2 90; do extra $3 20@3 75; do family $4 15@4 40; winter wheat patents $4 60@4 85; do spring $4 25@4 50; do straight $4 10@4 25. Wheat weak; spot 87½c bid; May 80½c asked; Southern by sample 89@90c. Corn easy; spot, March and April 27⅝@28c; May 28½@28⅝c; June 28½c bid; July 29½@29⅝c; Steamer mixed 26@26½c; Southern white 28¼@29c; do yellow 28c bid. Oats firm; No. 2 white 25@26c; No. 2 mixed 22½@23c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

March 22.—Galveston, quiet at 7⅛, net receipts 1,893 bales; Norfolk, firm at 7¼, net receipts 487 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7⅜, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 7⅜, net receipts 235 bales; Wilmington, steady at 7, net receipts 42 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 7⅝c, net receipts — bales; Savannah, quiet at 6 15-16, net receipts 749 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 7c, net receipts 3,279 bales; Mobile, dull at 6 15-16, net receipts 986 bales; Memphis, quiet at 6 15-16, net receipts 148 bales; Augusta, firm at 7¼, net receipts 394 bales; Charleston, firm at 6 15-16, net receipts 148 bales

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, March 22.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, demand moderate. American middling 4d. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 7,600 were American; speculation and export 500. Receipts 15,000 bales, of which 12,700 were American. Futures opened quiet and demand poor. American middling (l m c): June and July 3 60-64d; July and August 3 60 64d; August and September 3 57-64d; December and January 3 45-64d. Futures quiet.

Tenders at to-day's clearings 900 bales new docket and —— bales old docket.

4 P. M.—March 3 59-64@3 60-64d buyer; March and April 3 59 64@3 60-64d buyer; April and May 3 59 64@3 60-64d buyer; May and June 3 60-64d seller; June and July 3 60-64d seller; July and August 3 60-64d seller; August and September 3 57-64@3 58-64d buyer; September and October 3 51-64@3 52-64d buyer; October and November 3 46-64@3 47-64d seller; November and December 3 44-64@3 45-64d buyer; December and January 3 44-64@3 45 64d buyer. Futures closed steady.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Stmr Frank Sessoms, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

CLEARED.

Schr Ida C Schoolcraft, 306 tons, Rowe, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Stmr Frank Sessoms, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—Schr Ida C Schoolcraft—299,540 feet lumber; cargo by Hilton Lumber Company; vessel by Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 23, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

W I Simpson, 84 tons, Jones, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

John R Fell, 336 tons, Loveland, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

B I Hazard, 373 tons, Blatchford, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Ella G Eells, 243 tons, Cushman, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Eva A Danenhower, 317 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

Nimrod, 252 tons, Green, J T Riley & Co.

Ida E Latham, 440 tons, Albertsen, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Winnepance, 251 tons, Kimball, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

R S Graham, 320 tons, Outten, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Florence A. 148 tons, Strout, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Wm F Green, 254 tons, Clark, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

W C Wickham, 316 tons, Evan, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Wm Branfoot (Br), 1,323 tons, Knott, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

BARQUES.

Kong Sverre, 463 tons, Larsen, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Bianca Aspasia (Ital), 451 tons, Gorziglia, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BRIGS.

Starlight, 241 tons, Gallagher, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

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PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE W. CHILDS,
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GEORGE W. CHILDS DREXEL,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Editor and Publisher.

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The Morning Star.

CHILDREN, HOME AND FLOWERS.

When I have lived and loved and suffered
All that "In the Beginning" was mine to do and be;
When I have "passed within the veil" forever,
No more this earth and earthly things to see;
When I have cast off mortal garb and garment,
When I have crossed the threshold of life's portal,
When I shall take on a new being closely
And see and know of spirit realms immortal;
When I shall halt for rest in lone God's Acre,
Where tender memories are on fair breezes borne,
Where hearts break forth in fonts of tears o'erflowing
And deep affections ruthlessly are torn,
Where flowers mingle close with dust and ashes
And sadly pass away the gathering hours—
Let these words follow "earth to earth" recital;
He loved most dearly children, home and flowers.

—Good Housekeeping.

COWARD AND HERO.

It was the 16th of December, before Son-Tay. For two days we had splashed in the mire of the ricefields, the water up to our knees. I knew well we should get used to it, but it was worrying all the same. Nevertheless we marched steadily on, as regular and attentive as if we were on drill.

I tell you this is true. I am an old trump. I have been nine years in the service and six with the rank of sergeant, and the number of young soldiers I have trained and commanded "right about face" is incalculable, but never have I seen men march like these, shoulder to shoulder, as exact as if drawn by a line, and that, I tell you, in two feet of mud. Sapristi, but it was superb!

I was jubilant and yet a little vexed to see how well the scamps could keep step when they chose. Ah, well, I had nothing to complain of that day. Halt! Well, not a bit too soon, I thought, and yet a droll place to halt in. No matter. I filled my pipe and looked around to see where we were. Ricefields to the right, to the left, and behind us a thick slush made by our trampling feet. A little corporal, who has a tongue well hung—indeed, too well hung—called out to me:

"Sergeant Bertrand, Sergeant Bertrand, no need to light your pipe. Wait awhile; they will light it for you."

The jackanapes! As if I didn't know we would soon be under the fire of the enemy! Suddenly I heard them calling the roll of my company and saw my brave fellows break ranks and trot like rabbits across the ricefields to meet the baggage master, who was returning with a great package under his arm.

Letters! Now, I ask you, was this a good time to distribute letters? There they were running like so many madmen. I was the only one to remain tranquil. It is true, I have no one to write to me, no family, no friends, nobody—all alone in the world, like an old bear. Heaven help me!

At last I see my men return to their places, holding up their hands to keep the letters from being soiled by the water, and carefully, as if they were guarding the last words and testimony of their dying mothers. Ah, Jacque has a letter!

"News from home, Jacque?"

Jacque is the sergeant of my company. I am chief of the first section, he of the second, a handsome young fellow, with a bright, boyish face, a beardless chin and cheeks as smooth as a girl's.

Nevertheless I hold a little grudge against him. It is always vexing to see these brats of 22 promoted alongside of an old trooper like me. But for all that he is a nice boy, and the men would go through fire and water for him. He is well connected, of good family and often receives letters with the seal of the war department. But that is his business, not mine.

I watched him out of the corner of my eye as he ran through the letter. Then I saw him wipe away a tear, a little tear, which glistened on the end of his eyelash. I pretended not to see it, even joked a little to make him laugh.

"What has she written to you, Jacque? What says my fair lady?"

He turned to me without a smile and gravely said: "I have no lady fair, Bertrand. It is from my mother."

"Ah!" I felt as if I had made a fool of myself and said no more.

But Jacque continued: "Do you see these letters, Bertrand? It would be better not to receive them in times like these."

That was my opinion, as I have already said. It was not good to allow them to break ranks, the scamps; they ask nothing better. But out of politeness to Jacque I said: "It is always pleasant to receive good news from home, no matter where. I hope you had nothing disagreeable."

Jacque shook his head.

"Oh, no, to the contrary!"

That was all. Really Master Jacque was not talkative this morning. His eyes were fixed on the horizon far away, where there was nothing to be seen but a bit of blue sky. I wondered what he could see over there.

"Forward, march!" I repeat at last. "Forward, march!" for my section.

Jacque, no doubt, was still dreaming and did not hear the command, for I heard the lieutenant behind me say, "Ah, well, Sergeant Jacque, lagging behind already?"

Jacque said not a word; he simply repeated, "Forward, march!" in a dragging tone as if he were weary—that is to say, it was not the tone a French sergeant uses when he commands "Forward, march!" They never mumble those two words, but shout them out with enthusiasm. What is the matter with Sergeant Jacque this morning? He is not like himself.

Ah, that was a rough day, I tell you. When night came, we were still in the water, but up to our waists this time. And all around us little fieldpieces were spitting fire, like so many demons. But we marched steadily on until we were within 50 meters of the citadel. Not a gunshot, not a movement; the rascals were saving their powder until we were nearer.

I said to myself: "Wait, old fellow. You will have something to warm you up by and by. Don't be discouraged."

When, behold, we were again commanded to halt.

The captain stepped in front of the ranks and demanded in a low voice—all the same it was distinctly understood—"a subofficer willing to undertake a secret and dangerous mission!"

Naturally I stepped forward. Now I have the misfortune to be a little too well appreciated by my captain, an old tough skin like myself, who had been my lieutenant in Africa.

"Not you, Bertrand. I know you well and when I want you I will find you out. Just be kind enough to remain quiet."

You see, some officers will not grant you the least favor. Then I said to myself, "This is just the thing for Jacque."

The captain seemed to be of the same opinion, for he stopped exactly in front of him and repeated under his nose, "A subofficer willing to undertake a dangerous mission."

It was plainly to be seen that he was making advances to Jacque, and you will think I am mocking you when I tell you my fine fellow lowered his eyes under the gaze of the captain and said not a word. You may be sure the captain was angry, for you know it is not pleasant to make advances to any one and have them thrown back in your teeth.

I heard him sneer under his mustache, "Well, he means to take good care of his skin."

Ah, it was rough. Jacque turned as red as a beet, but said not a word, only when the captain had passed he raised his eyes and fixed them on that bit of blue sky far away on the horizon, where I could see nothing—nothing at all.

Then I said to myself, "Well, my fine fellow, you are decidedly a coward."

To be brief, Berthelot of the third division was chosen for this expedition. He returned without even a scratch, the jackanapes, when my poor Jacque—

Well, we set off again. There was no lagging behind this time. About 250 meters from the walls the scoundrels gave us a broadcast in the face. Sapristi, how it rained! The balls fell to the right, to the left, in the ricefields, making a "flicflac" as they struck the water. We answered back, but it was like firing in the air, the rascals were so well protected by their walls. This fusillade lasted only about ten minutes, but I shall remember it a long time.

However, it could not continue in this way. The bugle sounded the charge. Sapristi! That music always sends a shiver of gayety through me. Behold us running with fixed bayonets, like madmen! But as I have already noticed the gateway of the citadel opened upon a high embankment scarcely three meters wide. To enter that we must climb the narrow ascent and push in two by two under a terrible fire, and that, too, through a palisade of bamboo which the rascals had constructed to bar the way, already narrow enough.

Ah, it was sufficiently difficult without that cursed bamboo, and heaven only knows what it cost us! I saw my two lieutenants fall, the adjutant of the battalion and many others. Impossible to pass that cursed bamboo. My captain raged like a demon.

At last he commanded, "A section up there!"

This time it was very serious. No time to hesitate; all who climbed there were sure of certain death.

I think the captain must have retained some spite against Jacque, for he turned to him and said, "Go up there, sir, and tear away that bamboo."

It is but justice to say that he did not wait to be told a second time. Touching his cap, with "All right, my captain," he started at a quick run. In passing me he drew a packet of letters from his pocket.

"Take care of this for me, Bertrand." And in the twinkling of an eye he was up with his section.

"Tear away this. Throw that into the ditch." He was as tranquil as if superintending a squad of soldiers on fatigue duty. And all the time the enemy were pouring upon them a deadly fire, the balls whistling, tearing the bamboo, plowing up the ground, every now and then crushing in a shoulder, carrying away an arm or breaking a leg.

Heaven, what a sight! They were all left there, all my comrades—Jacque among the number, but he was the last. Just as the work was finished a ball struck him between the eyes. As he raised his arms to shout a great "Hurrah!" he fell dead, face foremost.

Perhaps it was not very proper what I did next morning, but truly it was too much for me—that packet of letters that Jacque gave me as he went to his death. I could not keep them.

I thought: "A boy who acts like a coward, and a few hours after dies like a man! It is unnatural; there must be something under this."

And I felt I had the explanation there under my hand in those letters. They burned me. It was impossible to keep them. Ma foi! I could not. Then then I drew out the packet.

Upon my word there was only one letter, the one he had received that morning. Nothing else. Ah, blood of blood, what a letter! He was right, poor boy. One ought not to receive a letter like that just before a battle. As for me, I cried like a baby and was scarcely able to read it for the tears in my eyes. It was from his mother, and here is what the good woman wrote to her boy as she ended her letter:

"Now, my precious Jacque, take care of yourself for my sake. Remember you are all I have in this world and if anything should happen to you I would surely go mad. It is true the time passes very wearily when one is waiting, but I try to be patient, to forget the present and only think of the future when you will return. Above all things, my precious boy, be prudent. Do whatever you are commanded to do, like a brave soldier, but do not expose yourself unnecessarily. I forbid you. No, no, my darling Jacque. I forbid you nothing. I implore you, before entering into any engagement, to think of your mother, who is always thinking of you, and do not risk too much. Promise me this, will you not? And remember, a man is not a coward because he loves his mother."

The letter fell from my hands. I understood all now. He had thought of his mother, the brave boy, and waited until he was directly commanded to go. And, no doubt, that morning when he was looking far away to that bit of blue sky where there was nothing to be seen he was thinking of his mother and of that promise he had sworn to keep.

And that is why Sergeant Jacque, who died like a hero, with his face to the enemy, was considered a coward twice in one day.—From the French.

A SCENE IN ANCIENT GREECE.

The Great Annual Gathering at the Olympian Games.

About the first of the Olympic month war and battle sound ceased throughout the length and breadth of Hellas. The distant roads which led to Olympia were thronged with pilgrims bound on a journey almost as sacred as that of the pilgrimage to Mecca by the devout Mohammedan. As the distance lessened and the time neared the travelers became more numerous, and it seemed as if Greece dispatched all her bravest and strongest and noblest sons into these converging currents. On horseback and muleback, on foot and in litter, some carrying their simple luggage upon their backs, some with elaborate wagons containing splendid campequipage and the richest wines and food guarded by a retinue of servants, they choked each route with an army of teeming life. The five festival days were a great national picnic, where almost everything was enjoyed in the open air under a glorious midsummer sky. A few of the distinguished visitors were cared for in the temples, but a majority, even of the wealthy, chose the free life of their own tents.

The daily scene, one can fancy, was rich with life and pictorial effect. One of the fairest of Greek valleys, with snow crowned heights in the background, its own bosom crowned with the white pillared beauty of a hundred temples and public edifices, is filled with thousands of tents of every color, like gigantic flowers. During the hours when the visitors do not resort to the stadium to thrill with the terrible struggles of the runners or wrestlers or boxers or to watch the smoking horses in the hippodrome, they may amuse themselves at the booths of the traders and chapmen, for from all parts of the civilized world merchants have gathered to sell their wares, ranging from the rarest jewels and most elaborate goldsmith work to simple articles of daily use.

Olympia was indeed the arena of the greatest public games of antiquity, for we can scarcely call by this name the cruelties of the Roman amphitheater, but it was also the site of one of its busy and active fairs, a "national exposition" under canvas, every four years.

Mental enjoyment of the higher sort was not missing from the entertainment. The leading tragedies were represented in one of the finest theaters of Greece. Poets and historians came here also to recite their new works and so to publish their fame to the world. It is said that many of the stirring odes of Pindar were made public in this way and that Herodotus, the father of history, first read his delightful story before the audience at an Olympic festival.—G. T. Ferris in St. Nicholas.

The Making of Tacks.

"Where do the pins go to?" is a common saying, but when one takes a few notes of the tack industry the question "Where do all the tacks go to?" seems to be the next thing in order.

The first tacks were made by hand. The operator used a vise and dies. A bit of metal was held with a clamp, and the head was made by striking a blow with a hammer. Later on machinery began to be used, and now metal is fed into an enormous apparatus that will cut out nearly 300 tacks a minute. The processes are extremely interesting, and a tack factory has many visitors. The machinery is automatic. Narrow strips of metal are fed in and clipped off, the heads are made by pressure, and it literally rains tacks into large boxes placed underneath to receive them. They are then poured into a rattler, which is a rapidly revolving cylinder, through which a jet of air is forced under high pressure. This removes all of the dust and loose particles. Black lead is sometimes put into give them a polish, and then they pass on to the sifter, which sorts them and takes out the imperfect tacks, leaving the good ones to be passed on and dropped into a box, from which they are taken to be packed by quick fingered girls. A good workwoman can pack 1,600 pounds of tacks in a day. When one realizes that many of these machines are going, and that tacks at this rate are being sent out to market, the wonder grows where all the tacks go to.—New York Ledger.

Too large a percentage of clay used in the manufacture of paper not only increases the weight, but renders the paper weak and liable to be easily torn.

When fortune means to men most good, she looks upon them with a threatening eye.—Shakespeare.

What Produces Perfume.

According to M. Eugene Mesnard, it is not oxygen but light which is the main cause of the transformation and destruction of the odorous principles, although in many cases the two agents act in concert. In producing the perfume of plants light acts both as a chemical and mechanical power. The intensity of the perfume of flowers depends upon the balance established at every hour of the day between the pressure of water in their cellules, which tends to drive the perfumes outward, and the drying action of light. Where there is too much heat there is too little scent. This is due to the excess of light and the dearth of water.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

How Fine Wire Is Made.

The finest wire in the country is made at Taunton, Mass. This metal cobweb of minute diameter is exactly the one-five-hundredth part of an inch in thickness—much finer than human hair. Ordinary wire, even though of small diameter, is drawn through holes in steel plates, but, on account of the wear, such plates cannot be used in making the hair wire. The Taunton factory mentioned uses drilled diamonds for that purpose.

His Tip.

"Don't I get a tip?" asked the barber after he had finished cutting the tall man's hair.

"What for?" asked the tall man.

"Why, for taking such good care of you. Gentlemen generally give me something."

"Well, so will I," said the tall man as he took his tally. "You may keep the hair."—Pick Me Up.

Celebrated Playing Cards.

The most celebrated pack of playing cards in the world, "Turocci di Mantegna," was sold by auction in London for $560, and incomplete at that, for five cards are wanting, their places being taken by facsimiles of the originals. The pack is interesting as a series of Italian engravings of the fifteenth century.

Juvenile Logic.

Mother—Now, Willie, you've been eating sweets till you've made yourself ill. I shall have to send for the doctor.

Willie—I say, if you are sending for the doctor, may I have another sweet? It won't make any difference, you know.—Pearson's Weekly.

The True Remedy.

W. E. Repine, editor, Tiskilwa, Ill., "Chief," says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, etc." It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures, and besides is guaranteed. R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

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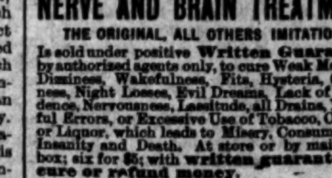
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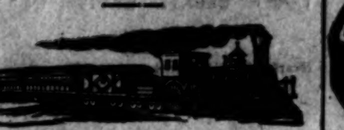
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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 8, 1897.
DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.30 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.59 a m, Warsaw 11.11 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.54 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.55 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.34 a m, Richmond 4.30 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.35 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.25 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.32 p m, Chadbourn 5.04 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.45 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.03 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.30 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.03 a m, Warsaw 7.53 a m, Magnolia 8.06 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 3.19 p m, Jacksonville 7 00 p m, Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.45 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7 55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 50 a m, Greenville 8.52 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 20a m, Weldon 11.41 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 3 40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 10.10 a m and 6 30 p m, arrives Washington 11 35 a m and 7.30 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.50 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.30 a m. Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7 10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9 00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10 25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.15 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9 42 a m, Rowland 10 00 a m., returning leaves Rowland 5 38 p m, arrives Dillon 5.56 p m, Latta 6.09 p m, Pee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2 25 p m, Chadbourn 5.20 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 42 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7 48 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.06 a m. arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.35 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8 55 a m, arrive Darlington 9 28 a m, Cheraw 10 40 a m. Wadesboro 2 25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m., Hartsville 9 25 p m, Bennettsville 9 36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10 10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6 15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7 40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6 30 a m, arrive Darlington 7 15 a m, leave Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5 15 p m, Darlington 6 27 p m, arrive Florence 6 55 p m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 2.50 p m, Smithfield 2.56 p m, Dunn 3.35 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m. 1.10 a m, Rowland 5.38 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn 12.07 a m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 30 a m, Creston 5 23 a m, arrive Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 55 p m, Creston 5 47 p m, Sumter 6 40 p m. Daily.

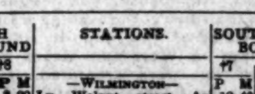
Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m, Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliot 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager,
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. feb 9 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.



In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND *6	NORTH BOUND †8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND †7	SOUTH BOUND ‡5
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	3 00	Lv...Walnut street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv...Surry street....Ar	12 30	3 25
9 50		Ar..Jacksonville......Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv " Ar	10 42	10 25
11 58	4 30	Lv..Maysville........Lv	10 09	9 18
12 30	4 44	Lv..Pollocksville......Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 20	Ar..Newbern..........Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. my 22 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad
Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 12	Kinston..........	10 33	....
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 30
6 37	6 42	Morehead City...	8 03	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 35 a. m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points. S. L. DILL, Sup't.
ma 27 tf

Combination Bicycle
FOR SALE.

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address
M., at
ap 7 tf STAR OFFICE.

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L.
VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS.
DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE
TO
ATLANTA, CHARLOTTE, ATHENS, WILMINGTON, NEW ORLEANS, CHATTANOOGA
AND
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, NORFOLK, RICHMOND.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 7, 1897.

WESTWARD.

	No. 41.	No. 403.
Leave Wilmington	*3 20 p m	....
Leave Lumberton	5 26 p m	....
Leave Maxton	6 12 p m	....
Leave Laurinburg	6 23 p m	....
Arrive Hamlet	6 53 p m	....
Leave Hamlet	7 13 p m	*5 1 pm
Leave Rockingham	7 30 p m	5 28am
Leave Wadesboro	8 11 p m	....
Leave Marshville	8 48 p m	6 25am
Arrive Monroe	9 12 p m	6 43am
Leave Monroe	9 35 p m	7 30am
Arrive Charlotte	10 25 p m	8 30am
Arrive Mt. Holly	....	9 10am
Arrive Lincolnton	....	10 25am
Arrive Shelby	....	11 43am
Arrive Ellenboro	....	12 20pm
Arrive Rutherfordton	....	12 54pm

†8 40 a m Leave......Hamlet......Arrive 6 20pm
10 00 a m Arrive......Cheraw......Leave †5 00pm

EASTWARD.

	No. 38	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton	....	*4 25pm
Leave Ellenboro	....	5 15pm
Leave Shelby	....	6 08pm
Leave Lincolnton	....	7 00pm
Leave Mt. Holly	....	7 50pm
Leave Charlotte	*5 10 am	8 25pm
Arrive Monroe	5 58 am	9 10pm
Leave Monroe	6 05 am	9 40pm
Leave Marshville	6 25 am	....
Leave Wadesboro	7 01 am	10 31pm
Leave Rockingham	7 41 am	11 05pm
Arrive Hamlet	7 55 am	11 23pm
Leave Hamlet	8 45 am	....
Leave Laurinburg	9 11 am	....
Leave Maxton	9 30 am	....
Leave Lumberton	10 18 am	....
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 pm	....

NORTHWARD.

Leave Hamlet	*8 15 am	*11 23pm
Arrive Raleigh	11 30 am	2 11am
Arrive Portsmouth	5 50pm	7 30am
Arrive Richmond	*6 50 pm	*8 15pm
Arrive Washington	11 10 pm	12 31pm
Arrive New York	6 53 am	6 23pm

SOUTHWARD.

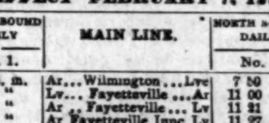
Leave Monroe	*6 48am	*9 25pm
Arrive Abbeville	11 05 am	1 40am
Arrive Athens	1 15 pm	3 45am
Arrive Atlanta (Central Times)	2 50 pm	5 20am

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

Both trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to
THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N C.
B. A. NEWLAND, Gen. Agt. P. Dept.
6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager,
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen Supt.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
General Offices, Portsmouth, Va.
feb 17 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 7, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 45 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington...Lve	7 50 a.
4 35 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	11 00 a m
4 18 "	Ar...Fayetteville...Lv	11 21 "
4 12 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 27 "
2 55 "	Lv....Sanford......Lv	1 00 p. m
12 43 "	Lv......Climax......Lv	2 55 "
12 15 "	Lv....Greensboro...Ar	3 25 "
11 55 a m	Ar....Greensboro....Lv	3 35 "
11 07 "	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	4 23 "
10 32 "	Lv..Walnut Cove...Lv	4 55 "
10 04 "	Lv....Rural Hall...Lv	5 26 "
8 40 "	Lv.....Mt Airy.....Ar	6 50 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennetsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 20 a. m.
6 17 "	Lv......Maxton......Ar	9 25 "
5 36 "	Lv...Red Springs....Lv	10 04 "
4 49 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 47 "
4 28 "	Lv....Fayetteville...Ar	11 08

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 05 p m	Ar.....Ramseur.....Lv	6 45 a.
4 20 "	Lv.....Climax.....Lv	8 35 "
3 25 "	Lv...Greensboro...Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 30 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 40 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

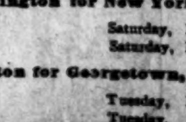
At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.
feb 9 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co
New York, Wilmington, N. C
AND
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington
CROATAN, Saturday, March 20
ONEIDA, Saturday, March 27

Wilmington for New York.
ONEIDA, Saturday, March 20
CROATAN. Saturday, March 27

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.
ONEIDA, Tuesday, March 16
CROATAN, Tuesday, March 23

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.
For freight or passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y.
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The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23

FIRE AT LAWRENCE, MASS.

A Six-Story Building Burned—Several Persons Injured—Loss $100,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LAWRENCE, MASS., March 22.—Fire was discovered in the Gleason building at 3.15 o'clock this morning. The building is a six-story structure on Essex street, in the business centre. The fire burst from the roof and quickly communicated with the other portions of the building. The building was soon a seething mass of flames and a general alarm was rung in. Tongues of flame shot upward fifty feet in the air, full of flying sparks, and set fire to several buildings in the vicinity. These fires were quickly extinguished.

The windows were full of people screaming for help and many leaped to the ground. Captain Murphy, of the police force, saw a woman in a window in the rear of the building. Murphy and Policeman Donovan spread out an overcoat and caught her as she jumped. The Central House, which adjoins the Gleason building, was filled with smoke and the frightened guests fled from the hotel in scant clothing. Joseph Jackson, proprietor of the hotel, was the first to smell smoke and awoke his guests by ringing the electric bells. The Central House caught fire, but the firemen extinguished the flames after a hard struggle. The hotel was flooded with water.

The Gleason building was erected ten years ago and supposed to be fire-proof. At 6 o'clock every floor had fallen and nothing was standing but the bare walls and it was feared that they would collapse. It was at first thought that several persons were lost, but all have been accounted for except one.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bowering jumped from the fourth story. Mr. Bowering's leg was broken, and his wife was injured internally and had several ribs broken. Miss McKenzie's face was burned, and Bernard Gallagher and his brother William were injured. William carried Bernard out of the building. Wm. I. Robinson, A. S. Huntress and Leon de Saulirs sustained more or less severe burns. A Miss Wood, who was reported missing, is in Boston.

The building was owned by Mrs. William Oswald, and was insured for $80,000. The loss is placed at $100,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THE ILL-FATED ST. NAZAIRE.

Six Dead Bodies Found in One of Her Boats by a Steamer.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The Cromwell line steamer Creole, Capt. Gager, from New Orleans, arrived at her dock about 11 o'clock this morning, bringing additional news from the ill-fated steamer St. Nazaire.

Capt. Gager reports that on March 21, in latitude 36.17, longitude 74.30, he passed a boat full of water. Shortly afterward he determined to ascertain, if possible, what it was, and turned about for an investigation. On reaching the boat he found it contained six dead bodies, one of them supposed to be that of a woman. A hook was made fast to the boat's bow and when she was pulled up the bodies washed out into the sea. They had apparently been held fast by the seats of the boat, as they were crowded under them. It was noted by the Creole's mate that two of the small boat's passengers were colored. In the boat was found a woman's slipper, a child's sock, clothing, a nursing bottle and several bottles of fresh water, which was found to be in good condition. There was also found a small quantity of bread. The boat was an old wooden one, and bore the monogram of the Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique No. 3. It was about forty feet in length and could carry about forty passengers.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Fluctuations in Prices on the Chicago Board of Trade.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, March 22.—The news on wheat to-day was fairly favorable to prices, but local conditions were opposed to improvement and the latter prevailed. At the opening prices were off from ⅛@⅝c from the final figures of Saturday. May wheat opened from 74⅛@74⅜c, declined to 72⅞c, closing at 72⅞c—1⅝c under Saturday. Cash wheat was easy and 1⅛c lower.

May corn opened at 24⅝c, declined to 24⅛c, where it closed—⅜c under Saturday. Cash corn was easy and ⅛@⅜c lower.

May oats closed ⅛c lower. Cash oats were steady, closing easy.

The provision market held up very well, notwithstanding a lack of strength in the hog market. Grain showed a decidedly declining inclination, without influence on product, however, and as the session advanced offerings became heavier, both packers and commission houses selling freely. The close showed declines from Saturday on all articles. May pork lost 12½c, May lard 7½c and May ribs 10c.

The Louisville *Times'* Frankfort correspondent telegraphs that Dr. W. H. Hunter's has made overtures to Governor Bradley to withdraw his opposition to Hunter election as Senator and that the Governor declined to do so.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

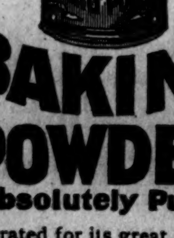
By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Rosin dull; strained common to good $1 65@1 67½. Spirits turpentine quiet at 29@29½c.

CHARLESTON, March 22.—Spirits turpentine was dull and nothing doing. Rosin firm, sales — barrels; A, B, C, D, E $1 45, F $1 50, G $1 60, H $1 70, I $1 75, K $1 75, M $1 75, N $1 90, W G $2 25, W W $2 45.

SAVANNAH, March 22.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26½c; sales — casks; receipts 227 casks. Rosin was firm and unchanged; demand slow; no sales; receipts 1,685 barrels.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., New York.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

TARIFF DEBATE STARTS IN THE HOUSE.

Nearly Two Hundred Bills Introduced in the Senate—Appropriation Bills Referred to Committee—Resolution Concerning the Arrest, Imprisonment and Death of Dr. Ruiz.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The legislative session of the Senate to-day lasted but forty minutes, the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain being taken thereafter behind closed doors. In the short open session nearly 200 bills were introduced and many others were reported back from committees. Included in the latter were the Free Homestead bill and the Immigration bill, with the provision as to Canadian laborers eliminated, both of which were under consideration in the last Congress, the latter failing to become a law, owing to the President's veto. The four great appropriation bills—the Agricultural, the Indian, the Sundry Civil and the General Deficiency—which also failed for lack of Mr. Cleveland's signature, which were re-introduced and passed last week by the House, were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The House joint resolution was passed extending until December next the investigation as to the use of alcohol in the arts by a joint commission of Congress.

A resolution was agreed to calling upon the President for the correspondence between this Government and Spain and between the State Department and Consul General Lee, in regard to the arrest, imprisonment and death at Guanabacoa, Cuba, of Dr. Ruiz, and inquiring what steps have been taken in the matter.

At 5.40 the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

The resolution regarding the Ruiz case was introduced by Mr. Allen, Populist, of Nebraska. It grows out of the belief that Secretary Sherman will furnish the Senate with the correspondence in this case, which was refused by Mr. Olney, when the Senate on the 23d of February last passed a similar resolution on the motion of Mr. Mills, Democrat, of Texas. At that time Mr. Olney sent to the Senate a statement of alleged facts made up from the correspondence, but declined to send the correspondence on the ground that it would tend to injure the persons referred to therein and would be incompatible with the public interests.

The Senate remained in executive session to-day almost five hours, during which time good progress was made with the general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain. All of the important committee amendments were agreed to without a division. These amendments provide that all questions proposed to be submitted for arbitration shall first be approved by the President and then submitted to the Senate for its approval or disapproval; substituting "jurists of repute" for "members of the tribunal shall be members pute" in that part of the convention where it is provided that the members of the Supreme or Circuit Court of the United States, and rejecting entirely the tenth article which designates King Oscar of Sweden and Norway as the umpire.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The tariff debate was fairly and regularly started in the House to-day and will be kept up for the next three days, after which time the discussion will be on amendments that may be offered. The reading of the bill to-day occupied nearly two hours and a half, although there was no pretence on the part of the clerk that he was following the text in full.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Sherman of New York, Republican, as chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

The opening speech was made by Mr. Dingley of Maine, Republican, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and was an exhaustive explanation and defence of the measure. The first speech in opposition to it was made by Mr. Wheeler of Alabama, Democrat, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means. He asserted that the prosperity which the people of the United States had enjoyed had been the result of their own industry and energy; not of the protective system. In fact, it had been accomplished, he said, in spite of the protective system. Even the wonderful success of the iron industry in Alabama owed nothing to the aid of protection.

By unanimous consent Mr. Wheeler's time was extended until he had finished his remarks, which met with frequent outbursts of applause. His speech was followed by one in favor of the bill, made by Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, Republican, another member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and by one against it, made by Mr. Bell of Colorado, Populist.

At 5 o'clock, under the order governing the consideration of the Tariff bill, the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to a continuance of the debate. Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, Republican, was designated to act as chairman at the evening session.

The views of the minority of the Committee on Ways and Means upon the tariff bill were presented to the House by Representative Bailey (Democrat, of Texas), the leader of the Democracy. The report devotes 2,000 words to a general arraignment of the protective principle, and concludes with the statement that the minority "are unable to offer a substitute for the pending bill, because we have not been allowed a reasonable time to prepare one. Congress convened in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, and this bill was introduced the same day and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, which met the next morning, and on Thursday it was ordered to be reported to the House. The majority of the committee had spent the three months of the last session of the last Congress in the preparation of their bill, and yet they refused to allow the minority three weeks in which to prepare a substitute. We are unwilling to propose a measure that has not been carefully matured, and we must therefore content ourselves with protesting against the passage of the committee bill."

At the evening session of the House about 100 members were in their seats, while the galleries, as at all night sessions, were filled to overflowing.

Mr. Taylor, of Indiana, Republican, was the first speaker in opposition to the bill. He devoted some time to a criticism of the majority for rushing through the House the four appropriation bills last week, and, turning his attention to the tariff bill, ridiculed the free list.

He was followed by Mr. Greene, of Nebraska, Populist, who made a general political speech around the question, "how are the people to buy the products of idle mills which are to be started by the Dingley bill when they cannot buy what the mills now open produce."

Mr. Greene has some of the arts of the orator, and is likely to be heard from again before the session closes.

Towards the close of his speech Mr. Greene was asked what relief he proposed for the farmers, in whose behalf he was attacking the construction of the Tariff bill. "I will tell you," was his response, followed by derisive laughter from the Republicans, "go back to the use of the money of the Constitution of which you have deprived them. (Democratic applause.) And I'll tell you another thing you can do—you can keep your hands out of our pockets. (Democratic applause.) All we have asked was that laws be passed that the people of the East, the West, the North and the South should enjoy equal protection in the products of their labor."

A Republican asked: "Whose hands are in your pockets?"

"I'll tell you," sharply responded Mr. Greene. "The hands of the protected monopolies and trusts of the East are in them." (Democratic applause.)

Prosperity would not return to the land, Mr. Greene said, until plenty was restored to the home of the consumer, and that could be secured best, he said, as all history demonstrated, when the volume of circulating medium was greatest among the people. The friends of silver wanted that restored to its old-time privileges and use, and they proposed to have it. Then there would be protection to the farmer, the wife, the miner, and the time would come when equal rights should be extended to all and special privileges to none. (Loud applause on the floor and in the galleries.)

Mr. Carmack of Tennessee, Democrat, also opposed the bill, saying that there was absolutely nothing in the last campaign and election which justified the assumption on the Republican side, that the people either expected or desired the passage of any such measure as this Tariff bill. That was not the issue upon which the Republican party won its victory.

The last speech of the evening was made by Mr. Buckner of Michigan, Democrat, who as the Representaive of the Saginaw Valley district, inveighed against the iniquity of the proposed increase in the duty on lumber. He denounced any protective tariff on lumber as an outrage.

At 10.30, half an hour before the limit of the session, no one else was desirous of addressing the House, whereupon the Commitee rose and the House adjourned untill 10 oclock to-morrow.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Speaker Reed Prefers to Recognize Populists As Part of the Democratic Party — Secretary Long Refuses "To Let Down the Bars" to Admit Party Workers in the Navy Yard—Confirmations.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Speaker Reed is not disposed to regard the Populists in the House as a separate organization. About ten days ago the Populists presented a petition to Speaker Reed reciting the fact that at the last election they had cast about two million votes, elected Governors in five States, elected twenty-seven members of the present House, and requesting therefore that they have a representation on the Committees on Ways and Means, Judiciary, Appropriations, Banking, Coinage, Elections and others. Mr. Reed has just replied that he preferred to recognize the Populists as a part of the Democratic organization, and that decision will stand for this Congress at least.

Secretary John D. Long, of the Navy Department, has made an emphatic answer to Congressional delegations from New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and California, who have been requesting him for the past two weeks "to let down the bars" at the Brooklyn, League Island, Norfolk and Mare Island navy yards, so as to admit party workers in them, irrespective of merit qualifications. It has been alleged that in carrying into effect the civil service regulations favoritism was shown to Democrats. Mr. Long replies that "when the system of employing mechanics and laborers upon merit first went into effect it was reasonable to suppose that those who were to administer the regulations would make some mistakes," but "favoritism will not now be allowed."

Then he adds these explicit instructions: "It is the intention of the Department to enforce fairly and justly the regulations as promulgated, and to disarm unjust criticism it is necessary that the attention of each official at the yards under your command be called to what is expected of him, as to the certainty of punishment if any person entrusted to the enforcement of the labor regulations violates them or fails, through careless or negligence, to perform the duties expected and required of him. The Department desires you to personally communicate to officials at the yard under your command its views as expressed above."

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of General Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, to be Minister to Mexico; William M. Osborne, of Massachusetts, to be Consul General to London, John K. Gowdy, of Indiana, to be Consul General at Paris, and Jos. H. Brigham, of Ohio, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

The Ways and Means Committee made public to-day a detailed statement showing the estimated revenue under the new measure for each schedule, with the average ad valorem rates under the McKinley law, the present law and the pending bill: Dutiable value of merchandise for the year, 1893, $400,069,658; for 1896, $390,796,561; estimated by proposed law, $479,540,406. Revenues collected in 1893, $198,373,452; in 1896, $156,104,589; estimated by proposed law, $273,501,721; equivalent ad valorem under law of 1893, 49.58 per cent; under law of 1896, 39 94 per cent.; under proposed law, 57.03.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

The New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The *Sun* says: Spot cotton here was unchanged, with sales of 1,800 bales for export and 80 for spinning. The fluctuations to-day were few and unimportant. The trading, what there was of it, was intensely dull and of a local professional character, and at the close prices were practically unchanged from Saturday's final quotations. Reports of high water continue to be received from the South, and on a small local demand prices here advanced slightly. Thy buying power was soon exhausted, however, and in the absence of continued support prices reacted and lost most of the improvement. The fear of serious damage by a general overflow checks any desire to sell on a large scale. The spot markets in this country were light and the exports liberal, but the dullness of the speculation is the principal factor.

COTTON FIRM FAILS.

Martin, Wise & Fitzhugh, of Paris, Texas, Make an Assignment.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

DENISON, March 22.—Martin, Wise & Fitzhugh, of Paris, Texas, to-day made a deed of trust conveying all their property to a trustee for the benefit of their creditors. This firm was one of the largest and oldest cotton firms in the South. They are financially connected with the Denison cotton mills, an unfinished institution that represents capital already expended to the amount of half a million dollars. They also have their own cotton compress in the State and withal the failure will prove to be the most disastrous in the South for many years.

NOT EXACTLY RIGHT is the way thousands of people feel. It is because their blood is poor. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier, will promptly set them right.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable and do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. †

CYCLONE'S DEADLY WORK.

SCHOOL BUILDING BLOWN TO PIECES.

Eight Scholars Killed—Large Number Injured—Two Professors Hurt, One Fatally.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., March 11.—A special to the *Evening Constitution* from Arlington, Ga., says: A cyclone struck this town to-day and has left behind it a trail of death and disaster. The High School building was blown to pieces and from the wreck nearly a hundred dead, dying and injured people have already been taken.

Dead—Ollie Parramore, school girl; Claud Roberts, school boy; Alice Putnam, school girl; Albert Butler, school boy; Willie McMurray, school boy; Kenneth Boynton, school boy; Maude Johnson, school girl; Mary Wellons, school girl.

Injured—Prof. Covington, school teacher; Prof. Walker, teacher. At least ten others will die, according to the hasty reports of the corps of emergency physicians now caring for the injured. Prof. Walker cannot live and Prof. Covington is seriously hurt. Not a single soul in the big building escaped injury.

About 7.30 o'clock there was a lull in the high winds which had prevailed, giving some promise of a clear day. Prof. Covington, going out to look around, beheld a dark cloud, well fringed with electricity, moving rapidly in the direction of the school. His trained eye at once told him there was danger. Hurrying the children into the building for safety, the roaring of the coming cyclone was upon them before they had time to think. The storm increased in strength and velocity and the building began to shake and careen as if rocked in the arms of a mighty force. The big building was wrenched into fragments so that the pieces fell inward, and among the first struck were Claude Roberts and Alice Putnam, who were knocked into the insensibility of death at the first blow. Little Willie McMurray had been caught under the heavy timber and the life was crushed out of him. Kenneth Boynton was the next who was seen vainly endeavoring to escape from the death trap, but too late, for the fatal blow had been struck. Professors Covington and Walker both worked, notwithstanding serious wounds—the latter perhaps fatally.

The scene was soon surrounded by the parents of the children. The sight of eight little ones already dead and of ten others crushed and bruised and bleeding in all the phases of torture was enough to wring the stoutest heart. Among those wounded quite a number are not expected to live, and it is more than likely that the list of dead will be doubled before night. This is the most shocking disaster which has ever occurred in this section.

Blakeley was struck by a severe storm this morning that did enormous damage and cost several lives. The chaos caused by the storm is still present and during the confusion nothing can be definitely learned as to the amount of harm done or the number of lives lost. It is known, however, that several are killed and many more so severely injured that they will probably die.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 22.—A special to the *Morning News* from Arlington, Ga., says: A terrible cyclone struck here this morning about 8.30 o'clock. It passed through the south side of the town and totally wrecked the academy and partially demolished several other houses. At the academy a number of children were assembled for school. The building was completely demolished and on removal of the debris eight were found dead and fifteen injured. Five escaped with slight bruises and scratches.

Dead—Claude Roberts, aged 14, terribly mangled and internally injured; Mollie Parramore, aged 17, crushed beneath a chimney; Albert Butler, aged 6; Alice Putnam, aged 15; Willie McMurrie, aged 10; Kenneth Boynton, aged 7; Mary Wellons, aged 8; Maude Johnson, aged 10. All the dead are terribly mutilated, being crushed and bruised by the falling timbers and debris.

Injured—Prof. W. A. Covington, principal of the school, badly bruised but no fractures and will recover; Prof. Walker, assistant teacher, seriously injured, internal injuries and one of his legs broken, will probably die; Lou Parramore, aged 15, one leg broken and badly bruised, may recover; Bettie Parramore, aged 13, badly bruised, but will recover; Alton Carter, aged 8, one leg and arm broken and face badly bruised, may recover; Ethel Carter, aged 10, slightly wounded from scratches and bruises, will get well; Ammie Coley, badly mangled and internal injuries, will probably die; Willie Collins, aged 12, face badly bruised, will recover; George Riley, Jr., aged 12, slightly injured, will recover; Dudley Killebrew, aged 18, both legs broken and face badly lacerated, may die; Edith Butler, aged 9, badly bruised, will recover; Simon Sanders, aged 19, bruised and one leg crushed, will recover; Ernest Wellons, aged 11, badly bruised; Clara Thigpen, aged 17, badly bruised.

This is the worst disaster that has ever visited this quiet little village. The rain has been pouring down in torrents all day, but no one, either male or female, has failed to do each his or her duty in administering to the suffering. Every store and business house in the town has been closed for the day, and every countenance has been saddened by the tragical deaths of the children. Neighboring towns have wired sentiments of deepest sympathy.

Telegrams from E. B. Epperson and T. D. Kline, of the Central Railway have also been received, offering any assistance in the power of the company to render.

Considerable damage was done in the vicinity of Damascus, ten miles south of here, but no lives were lost.

As yet no other details have been learned from the surrounding country.

RAILROAD MEN IN COUNCIL.

They Decide to Form What Will Be Known as the Southeastern Freight Association.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RICHMOND, VA., March 22.—The transportation representatives of the various roads intersecting the South met here to-day and continued the work commenced some time ago, looking to the organization of the Southern States Freight Association. They did not conclude their labors, however, but adjourned over until April 14th, when they will assemble in Atlanta, and there take final action. They decided, though, to form what will be known as the Southeastern Freight Association, and it will supercede the present organization. It is to be governed by a chairman and a board of administration, instead of a commissioner, as has heretofore been the rule. The duties of the chairman are to be restricted, and the power of adjusting rate differences will be confined to the board of administration.

It was agreed that the new organization should enter into existence on May 1st, but the present association will not cease to exist until the second Wednesday in June, when the terms of its officers expire by limitation. All the roads represented to-day, about sixty-five in number, were satisfied with the new order of things, and a harmonious organization is expected to result.

The magazine of the Rock Glycerine Company, located a mile and a half from Wellsville, N. Y., blew up yesterday and H. H. Young, his team of horses and wagon, were blown to atoms. Two men, in addition, were injured but not fatally.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Neutral Zone Proposed by England—Cretan Insurgents Declare that Nothing But Annexation Will Satisfy Them—Greek Government Not Sharing in the War Feeling Prevailing in the Army and Populace.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

COPENHAGEN, March 22.—The *Berlingske Tidente* asserts that an agreement has been entered into between Russia and Turkey, by which the former guarantees the integrity of the Ottoman Empire in consideration of the cession by Turkey to Russia of an island in the Mediterranean and the peninsula of Mount Athos, in the Ægean sea.

VIENNA, March 22.—The *Neue Freie Presse* says that England, with a view of preventing a collision between the Turks and Greeks on the Thessalian and Turkish frontier, will propose to the Powers that a temporary neutral zone be established, to extend a mile on either side of the border.

LONDON, March 22.—In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. Geo. N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, stated that Sir Alfred Biliotti, the British Consul at Canea, has reported to the Government the text of an interview had on Friday last by the admirals of the warships in Cretan waters with the chiefs of the insurgents. The chiefs did not approve of the scheme of the Powers to grant autonomy to the island and declared that nothing but annexation to Greece would satisfy them.

CANEA, March 22.—The outlook in this city and vicinity is not very reassaring. The situation of the Turkish garrison in the fort at Malaza is very critical. The place is besieged by insurgents, and the Turkish troops have not enough provisions to last them more than two days. Attempts have been made to revictual the fort, but the insurgents have rendered the efforts fruitless. If the Christians capture the forts at Malaza and Keratide, which it now highly probable they will do, Canea will be blockaded landward.

ATHENS, March 22.—King George to-day had a long interview with M. Onou, the Russian Minister, after which he summoned Prime Minister Delyannis, to whom he gave a prolonged audience.

The Government has ordered the enrollment of all roubst citizens, not otherwise liable to military service, to form a militia force to guard the towns in the absence of the troops. Advices reached here to-day that a cannon exploded in the Turkish camp at Elassona, killing an officer and eight soldiers.

BERLIN, March 22.—The *Post*, which is known as the ambassador's organ, says semi-officially to-day that it seems that an agreement between the Powers on the Cretan question cannot be reached. It adds that if Germany's efforts to maintain peace do not meet with the support of the other Powers she will not further lend her disinterested services to that end.

LONDON, March 22.—The *Times* tomorrow will publish a long dispatch from Athens, the gist of which is that the Greek Government, realizing the gravity of the situation and not sharing in the war fever prevailing in the army and populace, is sincerely seeking a solution of the present troubles. It awaits with anxiety the efforts toward a compromise that are being made by the Powers friendly to it, and it is doing everything in its power to check the troops and prevent an outbreak on the frontier.

FITZ DIDN'T LIKE IT.

Knocks An Englishman Down For Criticising the Late Fight—Corbett Still Seeking Another Match.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Robert Fitzsimmons knocked out an English traveller named Cambell in the Baldwin Hotel bar early this morning. After his exhibition at a local resort last night, the champion, Martin Julian and W. A. Brady, Corbett's manager, returned to the hotel, and spent the night discussing a return match. Along towards morning Campbell drifted up to the bar and, addressing the Cornishman, said the Carson affair was not a true fought battle, and that the best man did not win. Fitzsimmons jumped towards the stranger and swung his left with terrific force, knocking the intruder down.

Corbett was at the Baldwin early today, watching for his conquerer. He wanted an interview, but was not favored. When told Corbett was in quest of him, the champion dodged out of the door and down the street.

Corbett says if he can't meet Fitzsimmons, he won't meet anybody. Jim has an offer to manage a big athletic club in New York at a magnificent salary. If his show proves a failure he is liable to take this job. But he has made up his mind to go back on the stage for a while. His friends are importuning him to go direct to New York and commence an engagement.

INQUESTS HELD.

Connolly Discharged—Perry Held to Await Action of Grand Jury.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22—Deputy Coroner Dugan to-day held inquests in the cases of Christian Kielnecker, who died on Saturday, after engaging in a boxing bout with Frank Connolly, and of Edward Gibbons, who died the same day from the effects of a heart blow delivered by Samuel S. Perry on Friday night during a bout at the Tenth Ward Democratic Club. It was testified that Kielnecker stumbled, and in falling struck his head on a spike, which projected from the floor. The autopsy showed that the fall broke an abscess which had formed on the man's brain and that death resulted therefrom. Connolly was discharged.

In the Gibbons case Peter Gillepsie, the referee, James O'Neill, the second for Gibson, William Orr, the second for Perry, and several others stated that it was not a brutal contest. Dr. Cattell, the coroner's physician, declared that death was caused "by hemorrhage of the neck, nose, pharynx and brain due to traumatic injuries." The jury held Perry responsible and the deputy coroner committed him to the county prison without bail to await the action of the grand jury.

DEATH OF A MINISTER.

Rev. Jacob H. Proctor Dies at Petersburg, Va.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PETERSBURG, March 22.—Rev. Jacob H. Proctor, for more than a quarter of a century a member of the Virginia Methodist Episcopal Conference, died at his home in this city this morning. Deceased was an Englishman, but has resided in this country since he was twelve years of age. He had been sick and confined to the house for some time. He leaves two daughters and two sons. The latter are Rev. Wm. Procter, of Portsmouth, and Rev. F. W. Proctor, who resides near Richmond.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Paine's Celery Compound

is the

Best Spring Medicine In The World

It makes the weak strong. We sell and recommend it.

For sale at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S, Northwest Cor. Front and Market Sts

mar 18 tf

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.

No Additional Breaks in the Levees Reported—Heavy Rains Cause the Tombigbee River to Rise Rapidly—Application to the Government for Tents to Shelter Refugees.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 22.—So far as can be ascertained, there were no additional breaks in the levee system along the Mississippi to-day, but by far the greatest stretches of them, especially to the north, are unconnected with the outer world by wire, so that news from them must come by steamers, and none have arrived to-day. The river here has been about stationary to-day at thirty-seven feet, though it is rising above. Broken levees will there, perhaps, serve to divert the water so that no high stage may appear on the local gauge. It was reported to-day at noon that three men, J. J. Nichols, his nephew, Nat. McClure, and Joe Fleming, were drowned yesterday at Island 35, which is about twenty miles above this city. A family of negroes was also reported drowned, but confirmation has not been had. Heavy rains last night and to-day caused the Tombigbee at Columbus, Miss., to go up with a rush until it is now close to the stage attained five years ago, when tremendous loss of life and property ensued. A heavy rain is falling. The Memphis Relief Commitee and the Mayor to-day telegraphed the Secretary of War for two thousand tents in which to shelter the thousands of refugees now being provided for here.

PROSPECTS BRIGHTER.

Rhode Island Mills Start Up On Full Time.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 22.—Mill owners say that business prospects in the Olneyville factory districts are brighter than for three years past. Orders are coming in for about all the lines of fine woollens and worsteds made there. The Weybosset mills, employing eight hundred hands, started three-quarters of their looms to-day on a sixty hour weekly schedule. The Riverside mills will adopt the same schedule in most departments. At the Providence National worsted corporations, eight large factories, employing 3,000 hands, the sixty-hour schedule is now in vogue, and other mills are preparing to start up on full time.

Beginning to-day the boot makers in the Bangan mills will have steady work.

WARM WIRELETS.

The United States will take no action at present regarding the blockade of Crete. Secretary Sherman says he will simply acknowledge the receipt of the notes from the representatives in Washington of the Powers which was delivered to him Sunday.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and Treasury offices for the week ending March 20, was $357,832; and for the corresponding period last year was $422 650. The shipment of fractional silver coin from March 1 to 20 aggregated $495,050.

The gross earnings of the Central of Georgia Railway Company system for the seven months ended January 31, 1897, shows total earnings of $3,408,789, a decrease of $56,406. Total operating expenses and taxes, $2,065,364, a decrease of $67,164, and net applicable to fixed charges $1,510,625, a decrease of $127,457.

A delegation from Baltimore representing the "canned goods exchange" of that city, yesterday, filed with the Ways and Means Committee of the House a protest against the proposed duty of two cents per pound on green pine apples which they claimed would shut up the canning factories and throw thousands out of employment.

Detachments of sailors from the crews of the United States cruisers San Francisco and Cincinnati, of the European squadron, were present at the the celebration of mass at the Vatican yesterday, and after the service the officers and sailors of the two ships were presented to the Pope by Mgr. O' Connell, rector of the American College.

All In the Teaching.

Uncle Steve Melton is famous in Jacksonville for his liberal dispensation of charity and cuss words. He does not use cuss words in a profane way, but simply as a matter of economics. He finds in his fishhouse that he can get more work out of his colored assistants when he uses forcible expletives.

Some months ago a friend came to him and said: "A friend of mine, a very wealthy Cuban gentleman, is coming to this country to start a large cigar factory. He does not speak a word of English, and his desire is to rent a room in some family where English alone is spoken in order that he may master the language."

"Let him come up to my house," said Uncle Steve bluffly, and so the arrangement was made.

After having been there about a month the foreign gentleman was introduced to a lady. He bowed low, with his hat hand over his heart, and said: "Ah, senora, I'm d——d if I ain't glad to meet you!"—Florida Times-Union.

The Writ Was Served.

An impecunious gamekeeper, to avoid being harassed by his impatient creditors, gave instructions to his wife to deny him to all such unwelcome visitors.

A process server, however, who had made several unsuccessful attempts to effect personal service of a writ, became at last suspicious.

Arming himself with a loaded gun, he took up a position near a wood contiguous to the keeper's house and discharged the weapon in the air.

Bang went the gun, out rushed the unsuspecting keeper in search of poachers, and—and the writ was served.—Pearson's Weekly.

Preventing Cholera.

John Wright, a leading planter of Ceylon, protects his employees from cholera by giving each a teaspoonful of charcoal every morning.

STATEMENT ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, WILMINGTON, N. C.

At the close of Business March 9th, 1897, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.		
Loans		$560,312 37	Capital		$125,000 00
Overdrafts		2 95	Surplus	$50,000 00	
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)		50,000 00	Undivided profits	15,153 04—	65,153 04
Banking House and Fixtures		10,000 00	Circulation		45,000 00
Due from other Banks	150,975 31		Total Deposits		609,570 24
Cash on hand	73,432 45—	224,407 76			
Total		$844,723 28	Total		$844,723 28

DIRECTORS:—J. W. Norwood, W. E. Springer, D. L. Gore, C. W. Worth, S. P. McNair, E. J. Powers, Sam'l Bear, Jr., H. L. Vollers, W. C. Coker, Jr., P. L. Bridgers, G. A. Norwood, Greenvile, S. C.

New York correspondent, Chemical National Bank.

mar 14 tf

A Story of Hirsch.

One of the late Baron Hirsch's idiosyncrasies, says the London Daily Courier, was somewhat of an embarrassment to the ladies with whom he was acquainted, though some people might not have objected to it.

The baron had a fondness for playing cards with the ladies he met at country houses and losing money to them. Not a few sixpences either, but £10, £20, £50 at a sitting.

At first sight there may not seem anything very embarrassing in this. But the fact is that the baron would take pains to lose, and it was a common thing for onlookers to say that such and such a lady with whom he was playing bezique, or whatever the game might be, would be richer that evening by £50 or so.

Fairly won, no lady would object perhaps.

But the baron would carefully stop, or play badly, just so as to leave his opponent the victor, and then what he really enjoyed was pulling out a few bank notes and passing them over.

Not a very vicious taste in a multimillionaire. Still, it is not every lady in society who can take what is practically a present of money without feeling uncomfortable.

The worst of it was that the baron was such a bad hand at deception. Everybody knew his little game.

A Quaint Offer of Marriage.

A quaint offer of marriage, written more than 100 years ago, is carefully preserved in the family of the young wooer's descendants. It was addressed not to the young woman herself, but, most respectfully and decorously, to her parents. The father of the "Betsey" referred to had ten daughters, and as he was a clergyman for 50 years in a small New England town it may be surmised that his affirmative answer to spare his "seventh" was as quickly assenting as it was final. The wooer was also a clergyman, and he and his Betsey passed their entire married lives in the same pastorate, ministers of those days living and dying with their flocks. Here is the lover's plea:

Both reverend sir and worthy madam,
Soft wedlock's bands first was talked in heaven.
When happy man in Eden dwelt alone,
The smiling God a spouse did form of bone,
That friendship might their joyful souls inspire
And knit their hearts in a seraphic fire.
With wedlock chain I wish myself to bind
If from your lips the answer should prove kind.
Betsey, your seventh, I wish you to impart
That we may join our hands as well as hearts,
And live in love and share each other's cares,
While fleeting time whirls on with rolling years
Till grizzly death dissolves the silken chain
That we may rise and mingle souls again.

—New York Times.

Size Their Salvation.

"Big men have an undue advantage in the race of life," said Mr. Walter K. Peak of Boston. "Any student of human nature can't help but see that a man of huge bulk and towering form has a great lead over his fellows of medium stature, while a little man has to be the possessor of decided talents to rise to a respectable station. It isn't fair, and Dame Nature has much to answer for.

"I am absolutely certain that there are thousands of men in high position today who, if they were not above 6 feet in height and 200 pounds in weight, would be enveloped in the obscurity that their very mediocre ability justifies. Size has been their salvation."—Washington Post.

The Wants.

"Your verses are very good, miss," said the editor in his kindest manner, "but we cannot possibly use them. Our columns are too crowded."

"Can't you leave out some of that stuff you publish under the head of 'Wanted?'" suggested the poetess. "It is very uninteresting."—Chicago Tribune.

To Insure Peace.

"I see in time of peace you are preparing for war," said the foreign embassador to the secretary of the navy.

"Oh, no," said the secretary. "We are only preparing for the continuation of peace."—Washington Tribune.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Eyesight is priceless. Don't neglect it. Who need go without Spectacles of a fine quality at the low price I fit them? I have the finest of Lenses in any style of frames, gold, nickel, aluminum, etc. To those who purchase no charge for testing and fitting. I have best of references. Am located at 517 Princess street. Dr. Childs, Optician. Come and see me. mar 14 tf su th

Horses For Sale—We offer for sale several first-class large Work Horses. J. A. Springer & Co., Coal and Wood yard. mar 21 3t

For Rent from April 1st—A Two-story House with 9 rooms, including bath room, on Walnut street between Fourth and Fifth, No. 406. Apply to J. F. Rulfs, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets. mar 21 2t

Call No. 346 Bell Telephone when in need of Fine Candies manufactured daily. Fresh Fruit received by every steamer. "Jamaica Bananas" a specialty this week. My "Ice Cream" parlor is now open daily. Andrew Mavronichols, 705 North Fourth street. mar 21 tf

At N. Paul's, 204 Princess street, you can obtain the best of Candy, Fruit, etc., at the lowest price. Ice Cream Parlors open every night, and after June 1st open all night. Call Bell 'Phone 342 and your wants will be supplied. mar 14 1m

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92. mar 13 tf

L. K. Williams, 128 Market street, does first-class Laundry. Many people prefer Chinese laundry to any other. Try him. Shirts 10c, Collars 2c, Cuffs 3c. Satisfaction guaranteed. mar 10 tf

M. C. Benson, No. 5 South Water street, makes a specialty of Beef Cattle, Mutton and Milk Cows. Consignments of country produce solicited. Seven years experience. Give me a trial. mar 6 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. oct

Cash Paid —FOR— Beeswax.

If you have some to sell ship it to us and we will allow you 26 CENTS PER POUND for it in Boston and no charge for commission or for carting. References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO., Boston, Mass., Office and Warehouse 149 Pearl street. dec 22 3m

We Can Make You

A RUBBER STAMP AND DELIVER IN A few hours. Remember to call on us when in need of anything in the Rubber stamp line. Agents wanted in every town in North and South Carolina.

WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS, 15 Princess street. 'Phone 240. mar 21 tf

Nuts For the People to Crack.

IF You can buy Ladies' Muslin Chemise, full size, nicely made for .... 25c Why pay 39c elsewhere?

IF You can buy Muslin Drawers, tucked, full size, nicely made for .... 25c Why pay the other fellow 39c?

IF You can buy Muslin Skirts, full width, ruffled, nicely made for .... 48c Why pay 73c elsewhere?

IF You can buy Muslin Skirts, tucked and embroidery flounce and nicely made and full width for .... 75c Why pay your friend $1,00?

IF You can buy Muslin Night Gowns, nicely made, full size, tucked and plaited yokes for .... 50c Why pay some one else 75c?

IF You can buy fine Muslin Night Gowns, tucked and trimmed with embroidery, nicely made, full size .... 75c Why pay others $1.00?

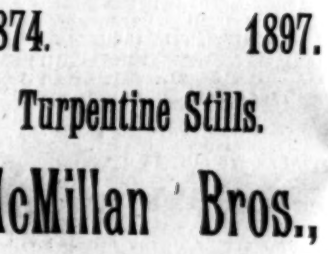
IF You can buy a good strong Corset for 39c Why pay your friend 50c?

IF You can buy Tam O'Shanter Caps, trimmed with quill and buckle, also blue flannel braided for .... 25c Why pay 40c elsewhere?

IF We can sell you the goods you want cheaper than elsewhere, don't pay your friends more but call and see us.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

mar 14 tf 118 Market St.



1874. 1897.

Turpentine Stills.

McMillan Bros.,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

Savannah, Ga., and Mobile, Ala.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Turpentine Stills

AND

General Metal Workers

EXTRA

KETTLES, WORMS, CAPS ARMS AND BOTTOMS,

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